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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

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WARSAW PACT APPEALS TO NATO FOR ARMS SPENDING HALT

LD091828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 9 Apr 87

["Appeal by the Warsaw Pact States for a Moratorium on Military Expenses Handed to NATO States [Text]" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Apr (ADN) -- In accordance with an agreement among the Warsaw Pact states, on 9 April the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania handed over to the governments of NATO member-states an appeal not to increase the military expenditure of the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO for 1 to 2 years. The text of the appeal follows:

APPEAL [Title]

From the Warsaw Pact States [subhead]

1. The Warsaw Pact states resolutely and consistently support decisive actions and concrete measures to stop the arms race, move on to real disarmament, and at banish the danger of war. They are in favor of a complex approach to the discussion of the disarmament problem so that the elimination of nuclear weapons and of other means of mass destruction might go hand in hand with the reduction of armed forces and of conventional arms, and an appropriate reduction of arms expenditure.

Arms expenditure continues to grow rapidly. It stimulates the arms race, and this has extremely serious consequences for world peace and for international security. It puts a heavy burden on peoples of all countries, regardless of their state of economic development, and limits economic and social progress. Deeply concerned over this, the Warsaw Pact states are of the opinion that the reduction of arms expenditures, particularly by those states that have at their disposal both nuclear weapons and a large military potential, would be an effective contribution toward slowing down the arms race and toward a move to disarmament. The resources thus available should be used for social and economic development, including that of the developing countries.

2. Based on these considerations, the Warsaw Pact states, in the political declaration adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague on 5 January 1983, made a proposal to start direct negotiations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO member-states, with the aim of attaining a practical agreement on not increasing arms expenditure and on reducing it subsequently either by a percentage or absolutely. This initiative was stressed and give concrete form at the meeting of the highest representatives of the party and states of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on 28 June, 1983 in Moscow. The Warsaw Pact states again called on NATO member-states with an appeal to take up negotiations in order to attain an agreement on not increasing arms expenditure from 1 January 1984, and on subsequently taking concrete measures toward reducing it in practice on both sides.

On 5 March 1984 the Warsaw Pact states directed to the NATO member-states the proposal to immediately begin direct negotiations on the question of not increasing arms expenditure and later reducing it. Possible steps aimed at the solution of this question were pointed out.

In the declaration adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia on 24 October 1985, the Warsaw Pact states reaffirmed their proposal to conduct direct negotiations with the NATO member-states on reducing instead of increasing armaments expenditure.

3. On 11 June 1986, in the appeal to the NATO member-states and all European countries on reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, which was adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest, the Warsaw Pact states spoke in favor of concrete measures in the field of nuclear disarmament and the reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments going hand in hand with a corresponding reduction of the states' armaments spending. The resources released as a result of these reductions must be used neither for the creation of new types of weapons nor for other military purposes. They must be used for economic and social development.

4. Guided by their principled approach to the problem of disarmament, the Warsaw Pact states address to the NATO member-states an appeal to announce a moratorium on the basis of reciprocity, the content of which would be to not increase the military expenditure of the states of the two alliances for 1-2 years.

Such a measure would encourage the opening of talks on reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe and create the conditions necessary for subsequent transition to effective reduction in arms expenditure of the states of the two military-political alliances. It would contribute to building trust between the states and toward improving the political and economic situation in the world.

The Warsaw Pact states express the hope that the NATO member-states will give a positive answer to this proposal as soon as possible.

CSCE MEETING NOT MEETING EUROPE'S EXPECTATIONS

LD072220 Warsaw PAP in English 2058 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 7 -- During the CSCE Vienna-86 Meeting the Polish delegate Jerzy Nowak said that the tempo of the meeting's work does not meet the expectations of European public opinion.

This is especially relevant to the issues of security and disarmament on the European continent. One gets the impression that some of the delegations have adopted a "wait and see" attitude. However, both the number and the content of the proposals on this issue make it possible to begin the drafting stage of the appropriate fragment of the project of the meeting's decision, Nowak said.

The Polish delegation attaches particular importance to its proposal of broadening the conference's mandate on the issue of confidence building measures and disarmament in Europe. It contains a concrete postulate of undertaking the arms reduction and conventional disarmament problem in the CSCE process. We expect that the NATO countries will present a military reduction programme from their side, Nowak said. The delegate of the Holy See supported the idea of convoking a symposium on the cultural heritage of Krakow. Lieut. General Gerhard Kunze, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the GDR People's Army, who arrived specially for the meeting, expressed support for Poland's proposal of widening the conference's mandate on the issue of confidence building measures so that it could start work on the disarmament question.

ZHIVKOV DEPARTS ON VISIT TO POLAND 9 APR

AU091134 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1104 GMT on 9 April begins a 5-minute live relay from Sofia airport, with reporter Boyan Bonev, on the departure of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on "a friendly working visit to Poland at the invitation of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski."

Bonev states that Zhivkov "is cordially saying goodbye to members and candidate members of the Politburo, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, and other officials who have come to see him off." Bonev then points out the importance of Zhivkov's visit for Bulgarian-Polish relations. He reports that Zhivkov converses with members of the Polish Embassy in Bulgaria before accepting a bouquet of flowers from a Young Pioneer and boarding the airplane.

Bonev reports that the following leaders saw Comrade Todor Zhivkov off: Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. The live relay ends at 1109 GMT.

MIKHAYLOV COMMENT ON DOMESTIC RESTRUCTURING

AU091711 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 9 Apr 87 p 3

[Interview with Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and head of the Bulgarian delegation to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, by Erich Feichtinger in Vienna; date not given]

[Text] VOLKSSTIMME: Comrade Mikhaylov, at the 13th BCP Congress a program of acceleration, particularly with regard to the technical-scientific field, was decided. What about the implementation?

Mikhaylov: The decisions of the 13th party congress, which took place a year ago, envisage an accelerated increase in growth on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution. Therefore, various improvements in economic management have been effected in our country since then. These improvements consist mainly of the passage of a new labor law code, which came into force in January, and in working out a new economic mechanism.

At the same time, important structural changes have been carried out in the Council of Ministers, in various ministries, and in several economic organizations. Similar changes in structure are now also carried out in the bank system and in other branches of economic management.

VOLKSSTIMME: But it is not only a question of the economy.

Mikhaylov: We also prepare measures to perfect the structure of the leadership of the party itself and of the social organizations. In this way, the social leadership in our country is put into harmony with the qualitatively new requirements of economic progress and with the increased demands of the population.

Secret Elections [subhead]

VOLKSSTIMME: Could you explain a bit more precisely what these changes in the forms of management are aimed at?

Mikhaylov: The general goal of the changes in social leadership in our country is the expansion of socialist democracy and socialist self-management, in particular in the economic area. The economic organizations develop to a high degree their own rights in planning their economic work, in organizing the production process, and in manufacturing their products.

Elections in the work collectives were held for the first time last autumn. They were secret elections, in which not only brigade leaders but also directors of various enterprises were chosen.

VOLKSSTIMME: Were there also candidates who were not reelected?

Mikhaylov: More than 2 percent of the proposed persons were not elected. In these cases another election with new candidates was held. In the same way collective organs in the economic management -- we call them brigade councils -- were elected, and also economic councils in the enterprises.

VOLKSSTIMME: What is the real importance of these elections?

Mikhaylov: We consider these elections to be an important step in expanding socialist democracy and deepening socialist self-management. This creates a new climate in the sphere of production, and contributes to strengthening the participation of the workers class in the administration and management of the economy.

Democracy, Criticism, and Openness [subhead]

VOLKSSTIMME: The Soviet Union is taking similar steps of reform. Do you learn from each other?

Mikhaylov: Our party welcomes the new political course of the CPSU, which has been worked out by the Soviet leadership with Comrade Gorbachev at the head. With great attention we are following the events in the Soviet Union and are studying everything which is useful for us under our specific conditions, and we try to utillize it. At the same time, the Soviet comrades are studying the experiences of all other socialist countries, including Bulgaria. Some elements of these experiences are also used in the current restructuring. The Soviet comrades do not conceal this.

VOLKSSTIMME: What could one learn from the Soviet Union and apply under the concrete conditions of one's own country?

Mikhaylov: There is no principled difference between the new political course of the CPSU and the political April line -- as we call it -- of our party. Therefore, the efforts of the Soviet leadership to achieve an acceleration of the country's social and economic development, an expansion of democracy, a strengthening of openness and of criticism, and a struggle against negative phenomena are undertaken in the same way in our country.

VOLKSSTIMME: In Bulgaria, does the catchword "glasnost" (openness) play a role similar to that in the Soviet Union?

Mikhaylov: Glasnost is a principle in leadership, which grows out of the roots of our system. It is a totally different thing that now the necessary political and organizational preconditions for considerably expanding this openness are being created. This is also extremely important for our own work. Without this expansion of openness it would be impossible to develop socialist democracy further.

VOLKSSTIMME: What are the preconditions that must be created for this?

Mikhaylov: These preconditions are brought about by the new stage which the socialist countries are now entering. If we try now to put the entire economic development on the basis of the current scientific-technological revolution, it requires that we put the creative aproach, the initiative of the people's broad masses in the foreground in all spheres of social life.

Managers Are Not Forced on the Workers [subhead]

Solving this task, which is of essential significance, requires the expansion of openness as an important element of democracy. On the other hand, in the period up to now, there have been certain objective and subjective reasons why openness has not experienced the necessary dissemination.

VOLKSSTIMME: Some measures, for instance the election of the managements in the enterprises, are a very contentious issue. What are your experiences in this respect?

Mikhaylov: The first elections took place in the fall. In the future they will be held periodically. These elections are of dual significance: On the one hand, all workers of a collective or a factory decide who their manager will be. It will no longer be possible for the higher echelons to force a manager on a work collective. They can only propose a candidate. But the work collective will have its say in a secret ballot. If a candidate falls through he is not elected. This is real codetermination of the work collective.

On the other hand, these elections will also make the manager dependent on the work collective. Thus the manager cannot be simply a technocrat. He must pay attention to the economic, intellectual, and cultural needs of the work collective; otherwise, he will not be relected the next time. Thus, the manager must acquire new qualities, he must change his style of work. This is also part of the development of socialist democracy.

Self-Management in Practice [subhead]

VOLKSSTIMME: At the beginning you used the term self-management. What does it mean in Bulgaria?

Mikhaylov: In Bulgaria self-management is not only starting now. It started with the socialist revolution. Now this self-management is being developed more broadly. This essential expansion does not lead to abolishing the centralized economic management. Central management is maintained. But it receives new forms and is perfected.

VOLKSSTIMME: What are the rights the work collectives have now?

Mikhaylov: The work collectives receive the necessary resources, raw materials, and financial means to fulfill their plan, but at the same time, these collectives can develop other initiatives. For the additional production of other goods special funds are created with which the collectives can perfect their technology in line with their own initiatives and their own desires. Furthermore, the work collectives have the opportunity to conclude contracts with other collectives -- with regard to the production as well as the sale of these goods. This depends totally on them. The work collectives also have the right to set tasks for various scientific organizations and to use the results in their work.

Closing of Enterprises? [subhead]

Thus, the general economic interests -- through centralized economic management -- and the interests of the working people -- through self-management of the work collectives -- are harmoniously united.

VOLKSSTIMME: In which respect do wages depend on the production resulted?

Mikhaylov: Under the new conditions, economic work is carried out on the basis of economic cost accounting. This means that the work collectives will be paid better only if they ensure profitable production. In the case of worse work results, it will be impossible to get the necessary income and to guarantee good payment. Under these conditions, several enterprises might even close down.

VOLKSSTIMME: Has this already happened?

Mikhaylov: Not in our country.

VOLKSSTIMME: Can one say that, in general, there is a balance between social and economic development?

Mikhaylov: In principle, yes. But in some cases this balance cannot be maintained and contradictions appear.

VOLKSSTIMME: Where, for instance?

Mikhaylov: In almost all of our big cities there is a lack of housing. It still exists. In parts of the big cities there are too few schools. Therefore in some schools teaching takes place in two shifts. This disrupts the learning process.

In some new residential areas in the big cities, houses are built first and then the shops, kindergartens, and sports facilities are constructed, but in an insufficient number. The infrastructure and transportation are insufficient in some cases. Coming to grips with this disproportion is something we are still working on. But this is a process that will take another few years.

Few Party Employees [subhead]

VOLKSSTIMME: What are the changes that can be expected in the structure and work of the BCP?

Mikhaylov: This question is now being discussed in our country. It is our wish to make the party apparatus an even more capable, faster-reacting unity, and to simplify various structures. Those cases in which the party apparatus duplicates the state apparatus must be eliminated. In general, the number of people working in the party apparatus is to be reduced. On the other hand, we want to raise the participation of the simple communists in party work.

VOLKSSTIMME: To what extent are non-party people used in management work?

Mikhaylov: We have a clear line in this question. That is: to integrate as many nonparty people as possible into the state leadership, even at the highest level. You know, in our country there is a second party, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, which very actively participates in the state leadership. There are also nonparty people who are working in the various administrative organs, up to the top level. This is quite natural, because the nonparty citizens, too, support the party line concerning the building of socialism. And there is no reason why they should not work at various levels of the management organs.

VOLKSSTIMME: How do the people support the party's policy? Are there things which the people do not understand and accept?

Harsh Criticism [subhead]

Mikhaylov: In our country we enjoy a high political awareness of the population, and support for the party's policy is strong. But this does not mean that there are no questions of social development -- at a low level, not in the party's general line -- which are not subjected to harsh criticism.

VOLKSSTIMME: Where is this criticism expressed?

Mikhaylov: Mainly in the mass media. They are full of critical articles about various spheres of our life. One can say that the sensitivity concerning negative phenomena is growing in the country. Criticism is growing with regard to illegal enrichment, with regard to people who get advantages because of their position, with regard to nepotism. There is also a growth of sensitivity concerning words which are not followed by deeds.

VOLKSSTIMME: Thank you for the interview.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW -- Moscow, March 23 (BTA correspondent) -- The latest Bulgarian-made high-torque drives for N.C. [numerically controlled] machine tools and robots went on display at Moscow's Technical Centre for Bulgarian Mechanical Engineering today. High-torque drives are a major area of Bulgaria's specialization in machine building and form an important part of Bulgarian exports to the Soviet Union. The export of Bulgarian drives to the Soviet Union faces fine prospects. Between 1979 and 1985, the Soviet Union received a total of 59,258 drives of various types from Bulgaria, and last year alone, their number totalled 43,127. Bulgaria has signed an agreement for the export of a total of 147,000 drives during the current five-year period. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 23 Mar 87 AU]

CPSU GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV CONTINUES VISIT

'Prague Spring' Letter

AU091151 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 9 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] Prague/Vienna -- Four top CSSR functionaries from the time of the Prague Spring directed a sensational appeal to Soviet Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev, who is expected to arrive in Prague today, Thursday. In a letter, former Ministers Jiri Hajek, Vladimir Kadlec, and Ludmila Jankovcova and former Central Committee member Jaroslav Sabata welcome Gorbachev's reform policy in the USSR and offer their cooperation in a renewal in the CSSR: "We are ready to actively participate in accordance with our possibilities in the restructuring of our society. We confidently hope that this will take place soon and that it will be a real restructuring." says the letter, which former Foreign Minister Hajek handed over to the Soviet Embassy in Prague last Saturday [4 April]. We publish the text of the document.

Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev:

We cordially welcome you in Prague! With great sympathy and interest we are following the new, revolutionary development - the restructuring of Soviet society -- which has been started under your leadership. This development in the USSR gives us hope that the time of renewal has come for our society, too.

As people who for decades have been sincerely working to implement the ideas of socialism, we welcome your appeal for a new way of thinking, whose revolutionary power encompasses problems that concern all of mankind. The new, revolutionary path fundamentally changes the world's old view, which has pushed mankind to the brink of the disaster of a nuclear war and of ecological ruin. Your words -- that it is necessary and possible to give back to mankind its viability -- are like a fresh breeze to us.

We fully agree that distrust is one of the main obstacle in the world. It is necessary to give back to mankind confidence in itself and in its power, to leave room for it to breathe freely. And air -- this is socialist democracy for us.

You assert that fear of democracy is inappropriate. Those who fear it fear the people. But one need not fear the people, one must understand them. Those who fear the people could hardly understand the nature of socialism. We are not fearful. On the contrary, we consider it unavoidable and want to do everything so that all people in our country can participate in restructuring.

We wish very much to participate in renewing the traditional friendship between our peoples, which was adversely affected by the rection of the then Soviet leadership to the renewal process in 1968.

We are ready to actively participate in accordance with our possibilities in the restructuring of our society. We confidently hope that this will take place soon and that it will be a true restructuring. We would be pleased if your visit were to promote the beginning of this social development. We are convinced that this would strengthen trust in the common cause. The people in the CSSR want to remove all obstacles which impede the country's creative powers and exclude hundreds of thousands of people from participation.

Signed: Jiri Hajek, Vladimir Kadlec, Ludmila Jankovcova, Jaroslav Sabata

Letters Request Reform

AU091646 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Karl Bringer report on Gorbachev's visit to Prague]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We have learned from a reliable source -- and RUDE PRAVO did not carry this today -- that thousands of letters from Czechoslovak citizens have arrived at the Soviet Embassy in Prague, not only requesting economic reforms in Czechoslovakia, but also demanding that ideological and political consequences should be drawn; and all these letters are addressed to the attention of Comrade Gorbachev.

Spokesman Outlines Visit

LD091746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Ivo Frana, the head of the press center in Prague's Hotel Intercontinental, at another regular meeting informed foreign reporters about Mikhail Gorbachev's program for his further stay in our country. He emphasized that foreign journalists can see for themselves with what love and esteem the highest party representative of the fraternal country is welcomed by the inhabitants of the capital city.

He then informed them that tomorrow Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev will visit the CKD Prague Compressors enterprise; he will meet with members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; and in the afternoon he will take part in a festive rally of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the Palace of Culture, which Czechoslovak radio will broadcast as a direct relay on Hvezda and cable radio from 1555.

In the afternoon he will see a performance of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" in the National Theater.

On Saturday Mikhail Gorbachev, together with Gustav Husak, will fly to Bratislava, where a meeting and talks will take place with party and state representatives of the Slovak SR. The special guest will then visit the Unified Agricultural Cooperative of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, Mir in Cifer. It is expected that Mikhail Gorbachev will leave for the Soviet Union on Sunday morning from Bratislava.

Husak, Gorbachev Talk

LD091912 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] A meeting took place in Prague today between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the spirit of comradely trust and frankness [otevrenost] they exchanged views on topical issues of the activity of the two parties and key points in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

Gustav Husak reported in detail on the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on measures which were elaborated at the March session of the party Central Committee for accelerating the implementation of the results of scientific and technical progress. The CPCZ is consistently guided by the line of accelerating the economic development and the active social policy of the country. The path toward this is seen by the party in developing conditions for raising the work and political activity of the masses, and in further improving the political system and the democratic institutions of socialist society. Czechoslovak Communists unanimously support the resolution of the January CPSU Central Committee plenary session and also see in them a significant impulse for their activity.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the restructuring which is being implemented in the Soviet Union. Signs of the new approach are visible everywhere. It is important that this process began on the party's initiative, that the tone of all work is given by the Communists and party organizations. The economic reform is being implemented. The task of joining individual elements of the new economic mechanism into a united system stands before the next plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee. At the same time, the self-management bases for the democratization of all public life are being developed. The policy of acceleration and restructuring has become an affair of all people and the Soviet people actively support it. In this is the main guarantee for the implementation of the set grand tasks.

The leading representatives of the two countries gave a high appraisal of the state of cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, and between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. It was agreed to deepen cooperation between state bodies and public organizations, to increase the pace of development in production specialization and cooperation, and to enrich contacts in science, culture, education, and other spheres. The two countries stressed a readiness to strengthen Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and side by side make efforts to achieve new successes on the socialist path of development.

During a discussion on international issues, special attention was paid to the necessity of resolving the problems of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe, and strengthening peace and cooperation in Europe.

Visit Jungmann Square

LD092010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1800 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] This evening Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife, along with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, visited the pedestrian area between Jungmann Square and the Na Prikope Street in the center of the capital. The highest representatives were accompanied by: Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Federal Government, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee, Presidium: Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and other figures.

This noteworthy architectural area was created in the fall of 1985 in connection with the opening of the B-line of the Prague metro, a construction project that is a convincing symbol of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and the dynamism of mutual cooperation. Over the past months, this beautiful and stylish area has become one of the most popular places in the Czechoslovak capital.

From the moment when Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak, along with members of their entourage, arrived at Jungmann Square, the citizens of Prague greeted them warmly and cordially. During short stops, both representatives had lively conversations with the citizens of Prague. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev was interested in the life of the inhabitants of the city, and their views on questions concerning the acceleration and restructuring of various areas affecting society. An open and cordial dialogue with citizens took place during the visit to the pedestrian zone.

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his great appreciation for this architectural area in the center of town. He praised its artistic design and was interested in the further development of other centers in the capital. The highest representatives of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia were greeted with handshakes and applause right up to the time they entered their car.

Before departing from the pedestrian zone, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev thanked the people for the warm welcome with these words: I will remember this meeting for the rest of my life.

Husak Dinner Toast

LD092330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1930 GMT 9 Apr

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today at Prague Castle hosted a festive dinner in honor of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife.

Also present were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Janak, and Frantisek Pitra, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni, Marie Kabrhelova, and Miroslav Zavadil, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; leading secretaries of party regional committees; deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal and Czechoslovak Governments; deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and of the Central Committee of the National Front; representatives of political parties and social organizations of the National Front; and other figures.

Among the guests was Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia; and other members of the entourage of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We welcome you as the leading representative of the Communist Party of the fraternal Soviet Union, with which our nations are linked by ties of heart-felt friendship and faithful alliance. Their foundations were laid in the struggles of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of progressive people in our country for the revolutionary ideals of Great October. They were sealed by the blood shed jointly in the struggle for the liberation of our country in the World War II. They have developed broadly in the decades of our postwar relations. We are convinced that your visit will become a milestone in a new upsurge of cooperation between our parties, states, and nations.

You are visiting us at a time when the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is blazing new traits by its bold ideas, profound reforms, and resolute deeds, and opening up new perspectives for the development of socialism in the Soviet Union and the other socilaist countries. It shows, by the course of action it is pursuing, how the fundamental questions of this revolutionary stage should be solved, how socialist society should be raised to a higher level, how its potential should be utilized more fully.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has expressed full support for and solidarity with the innovative course taken by the CPSU after the meeting of its Central Committee in Paris 1985. Our party fully endorses the program and the results of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, the resolutions of its January plenary session of the revolutionary restructuring and profound democratization of Soviet society. We consider the path followed by Soviet Communists to be a fundamental contribution of international significance to solving theoretical as well as practical questions of socialist construction, and to increasing the attractiveness and the influence of socialism throughout the world. It creatively developes the living legacy of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary will be commemorated by our people together with the nations of the Soviet Union, sharing with them that revolutionary occasion. We have been following with profound sympathy the immense efforts that you, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, have been exerting for the implementation of the grandoise plans of Soviet Communists, for an ascceleration of the progress of Soviet society, for a better life for your people.

All the new developments taking place in the Soviet Union, following the initiative and under the guidance of the Communist Party, have met with extraordinary interest, with a lively and positive response among Czechslovak Communists and working people in general. Your meeting with them in the streets of Prague today fully confirmed this.

The principled policy and the course pursued by the CPSU in the implementation of radical social transformations constitute for us an important source of inspiration experience for the fulfillment of the fundamental tasks of further socialist construction in our country. We took them into account at our 17th congress when working out the strategic guidelines for the acceleration of the economic and social development of our country. The Central Committee of our party has, at its 5th session held recently, expressed unequivocal support for the far-reaching resolutions of the January CPSU Central Committee session. We accepted them as a significant stimulus for the further elaboration and implementation of the program of our 17th congress. In our situation we, too, consider the restructuring of economic mechanism and other areas, the consolidation of socialist democracy, the extension of people's participation in management and administration, better informing people and extending public control to be the basic direction of our work and a prerequisite for the further advance of our socialist society.

In the course of my talks today with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, we informed each other in detail about the implementation of the programs of our party congresses. The talks revealed again our unity of opinion on the topical questions of socialist construction and on the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

We have expressed our satisfaction with the level of relations existing between our fraternal parties, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We have, at the same time, stressed the need for their further dynamic development.

The aims that we have set forth require further intensification of our cooperation on all levels, the consolidation of the coordination between our parties, state bodies and mass organizatons. We also wish to intensify our relations in the spheres of science, education, culture, art, and in other spheres. We consider it particularly important to distinctly increase the effectiveness of our economic, scientific and technological cooperation. We want to advance more resolutely in the process of economic integration, specialization and cooperation in production, especially through the establishment of direct relations between enterprises and the creation of joint organizations.

Dear comrades,

We have devoted great attention during our talks to international developments, to the results and perspectives of our common struggle for disarmament and consolidation of international security. In fulfilling these tasks the Soviet Union is consistently applying new thinking and new approaches. These peace initiatives and steps aimed at detente, at creating new relations between states, at averting the threat of nuclear war, at disarmament and the solution of other pressing international problems enjoy the unconditional support of Czechoslovakia.

We assign special significance to the Soviet proposal for an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, which is fully in accordance with our vital interests. Our people hold in high regard your contribution, dear Mikhail Sergeyevich, to the struggle for a peaceful future of mankind, as well as your efforts for a new development of socialism, and a revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society.

Czechoslovakia will also in the future take the initiative and actively contribute to the common struggle against the aggressive designs of imperialism, for international security and peaceful cooperation.

In conclusion, I would like to wish you, dear Comrade Gorbachev, and all Soviet friends present here, a pleasant stay in our country.

Let me propose a toast to the success of the revolutionary work of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the fraternal Soviet people, to internationalist cooperation of our parties and countries, to socialism and peace, to your health and to the new successes in your responsible and meritorious work.

TV Covers First Day

AU101010 [Editorial Report] Following its live relay of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev's arrival in Prague in the morning of 9 April, Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak on 9 April carried four other special news programs devoted largely to the first day of the CPSU general secretary's visit: a 15-minute newscast at 1435 GMT; a 35-minute report in the main evening news program at 1730 GMT; a 30-minute program at 1920 GMT; and a 50-minute summary of the day's events at 2020 GMT. All these programs open with the same, approximately 10-minute summary of the welcoming ceremonies at Ruzyne Airport and Prague Castle. Some of the sequences included in this summary were shot by different cameras using different angles from those in the live relay, providing more close-ups and better audibility of Gorbachev's informal contact with the public at the airport and at Prague Castle. The summary shown in the casts does not contain the footage on the Husak-Gorbachev embrace and kisses upon Gorbachev's arrival, and only shows the two men shaking hands and smiling at each other. In his exchanges with the public, Gorbachev is heard speaking about the friendship and broad ties between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, praising Czechoslovakia's achievements and the beauty of its capital, and wishing people happiness and good health. In one of these exchanges, Gorbachev is also heard saying that "as far as the leadership is concerned, there is absolute trust between us and we are proud of that and we appreciate that." Gorbachev appears very relaxed; when presented with bread and salt by a girl in national costume, for example, he is heard complaining that the piece offered to him is too small.

In the 1435 GMT program, the summary of Gorbachev's arrival is followed by a video report on his visits to the national monument in Prague-Zizkov and the Olsany cemetery early in the afternoon. Gorbachev is shown placing a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and a bouquet of flowers at the grave of Klement Gottwald, and paying homage to the memory of Soviet soldiers killed while liberating Czechoslovakia. During these visits, Gorbachev is accompanied by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Vadim Medvedev and his wife, and by CPCZ Central Committee members Bilak, Jakes, and Kapek. The program ends with a very brief clip on Gorbachev's subsequent meeting with Gustav Husak at Prague Castle.

The 1730 GMT newscast, in addition to material covered by earlier programs, contains a film report on a walk Gorbachev took in the pedestrian zone of Prague at around 1530 GMT; a film report on Raisa Gorbachev's tour of St Anne's monastery and Charles University; and a few brief shots of the dinner where Gustav Husak is shown speaking, flanked by Gorbachev and Mrs Gorbachev. No other leaders attending the dinner party can be identified.

The 1920 GMT program provides the longest version of Gorbachev's walk in Prague's pedestrian zone. Gorbachev's motorcade is seen arriving and Gorbachev, his wife, and Gustav Husak are shown descending from the car. Gorbachev is shown greeting members of the Czechoslovak party leadership, who ionclude Lubomir Strougal, Karel Hoffman, and Antonin Kapek. Flanked by Husak, his wife, Soviet Ambassador Lomakin, Medvedev, Prague party leader Kapek, and an architect who explains the various sights, Gorbachev is then shown walking in the lower section of Venceslav Square. This group is surrounded by a chain of young plainclothesmen who prevent direct contact between Gorbachev and the crowd. The announcer estimates there are 50,000-60,000 people. The crowd welcomes Gorbachev, waving flags and applauding.

The 1920 GMT program also includes a video report on Vadim Medvedev's meeting with Milos Jakes and Vasil Bilak; repeats footage on Raisa Gorbacheva's afternoon activities; and ends with clips of a Prague news conference, which was addressed, among others, by USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gerasimov.

The 2020 GMT program contains video summaries of earlier material; announcer-read Husak and Gorbachev dinner speeches; and interviews on the visit with Czechoslovakian citizens and foreign journalists.

Gorbachev Visits Prague Plant

LD101031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, started the 2d day of his official friendly visit to the CSSR with a visit to the CKD compressor plant in Prague. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the republic, accompanied the highest Soviet party representative. Also present was Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Before 0900 the streets leading to the gate of the plant were lined with thousands of inhabitants of Vysocany, Hloubetin, and other quarters of the capital's industrial district, where a long tradition of Prague industry meet with today's most advanced technology. Those who remember the postwar renovation of the Vysocany plant, as well as those who are acquainting themselves with our history at school benches, came to greet the distinguished Soviet guests.

Cordial greetings, applause and chants accompanied the highest representatives of the two fraternal communist parties along the approach route.

In front of the plant's gate Comrades Gorbachev and Husak were welcomed by workers from other CKD plants, including those from the Sokolovo locomotive plant, where in June 1930 the first branch of the Union of the Friends of the USSR was established. It was a predecessor of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, which was joined 57 years ago by the first 24 workers from CKD.

A motorcade turned slowly from Ceskomoravska Avenue to the administrative building of the CKD compressor plant. Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak were welcomed by stormy applause. Inside the plant — among the top producers of compressors and cooling equipment — the distinguished guests were welcomed by members of the CPCZ Cenetral Committee Presidium Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Antonin Kapek, leading secreary of the Prague Party Committee. Also present were Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Ladislav Matousu, leading secretary of the Prague 9 District Committee; Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Jiri Flidr, director general of CKD Prague, and other officials.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak met and shook hands with the plant director Vladimir Rejtner; Jaromir Ksanda, chairman of the all-enterprise CPCZ committee; Ludvik Mrkvicka, chairman of the plant's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement Committee; and Zdenek Trhlik, chairman of an enterprise of the Socialist Youth Union.

MEMBERS ADDRESS CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

WA101101 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 87 pp 3-5

[Excerpts] Comrade L'ubomir Kubascik, CPSL Central Committee candidate, deputy director of Zavody Vypoctovej Techniky [Computer Technology Plants], Banska Bystrica, indicated that the main goal for 1987 is to develop an okres-wide concept of electronics development for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and for outlook to the year 2000 on the basis of an agreement among the 70 enterprises and organizations [of the okres].

Kubascik stated that the innovative spirit of their plant can be seen from the fact that since 1983 (a 5-year period) 11 computer and 10 periferal types and technologies were introduced into production. This represented a 25-40 percent share of high-technology products made there; however, it still does not meet current requirements.

It is not a simple matter to transfer results of research into production, he continued. We did have success with accelerated introduction of the SM 52-12 computer, but among the problems areas are an incomplete program of display monitor and flexible disk systems introduction as well as measurement technology.

Comrade Herbert Durkovic, CPSL member, researcher with the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSL Central Committee in Bratislava criticized that as a result of low-quality levels of engineering products; exports are dropping from a 3.2-3.4 percent share of the world trade in the eighties to a current figure of less than 1.5 percent.

Our productivity, continued Comrade Durkovic, is four times lower than in the United States and Japan, three times less than the FRG and France, and two times less than the world average. In electronics, for example, we lag about 7 to 15 years behind the most developed countries. One of the causes is that selection of managers is most left to chance and subjective evaluations. To date we have not been successful in any of our economic reforms and we cannot use the excuse that our management systems corresponded to the period of extensive development. The truth is the opposite. The extensive development resulted from ineffective management systems. We have not made good use of economic theories. Basic oral virtuosity in using Marxist-Leninist teachings frequently was passed for scientific activity. Lack of fortitude and subjectivity led to mouthing of objective economic laws without any implementation of those laws. in the system of managing the economy, we did not find a way to ensure the qualitative development of our economy.

Comrade Jan Zan, CPSL Central Committee candidate, marketing manager of Vukov concern in Presov indicated that although 4,720 industrial robots (of which 1,700 were programmable) were produced and 2,015 robotized workshops were established, the production-supply activity of robotized stations was not fully developed. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan, he said, we want to create such conditions that almost one-half of the robotized stations be implemented through supply activity for investment and modernization actions at home and for export. Currently we are not being successful in shortening the development cycle of new products and have to wait as long as 24 months for some of the components.

The federal program calls for the realization of a minimum of 3,960 robotized technological modules for the more complicated flexible production systems utilizing 7,290 robots. We have to establish a better linkage to the CEMA Interrobot program and expand our participation.

Comrade Alojz Slovik, member CPSL Central Committee, deputy director of Tesla in Piestany, criticized the lack of special nonferrous metal supplies needed for the production of modern semiconductor components as well as for automation of the production process. Although progress has been made in small-quantity chemical production, our requirements for pure chemicals are still not being met.

We do not have a CSSR federal testing facility Slovik said, and our products are only being evaluated in comparison to world state-of-the-art producers. Since we bring our product to the market with a 5-year lag behind those producers, we do not receive any credit for technological advances despite the prizes we win at the international trade shows in Brno. Comrade Anton Blazej, CPSL Central Committee member, rector of the Slovak Institute of Technology in Bratislava, expressed concern that during the past three 5-year plans now, the talk has been about the intensification of the national economy, yet the extensive economic indicators are still prevalent. The research and development is still not contributing to the intensification process. The executors in our country are not willing to take risks and tend to accept world-tested technological criteria. This makes it difficult to come up with original solutions. Blazej urged that universities to better educate the students for these needs by involving them in direct production. He complained that postgraduate study laws have taken a long time to develop because the production sphere is dragging its feet to avoid becoming involved in training.

BRIEFS

HERMAN'S RETURN FROM AUSTRIA — The CPCZ delegation headed by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, which attended the 26th Congress of the Austrian Communist Party in Vienna, returned home on 30 March. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 87 p 1 AU]

EHRENBERGER IN SRI LANKA — Vlastimil Ehrenberger, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR minister of fuels and power, and the head of the CPCZ delegation to the current 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, was received by Sri Lanka's Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed in Colombo on 23 March. "They informed one another about the situation in their countries and their attitudes toward the international situation. They affirmed bilateral interest in striving for peace and disarmament, especially as regards nuclear weapons. The ministers also affirmed the interest in the development of Czechoslovak-Sri Lankan relations, particularly in the economic sphere." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 87 p 7 AU]

LENART, CEMA DELEGATES — Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava on 26 March heads of the delegations of the CEMA countries and the SFRY which are taking part in the 69th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Chemical Industry. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 87 p 2 AU]

HAGER ON NOT 'COPYING EVERYTHING' FROM USSR

LD100820 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has given an interview to STERN, the illustrated Hamburg magazine. Its text will be published tomorrow in the GDR press. Kurt Hager comments, among other matters, on the action program of the 27th CPSU Congress for the accelerated social and economic development of the Soviet Union. This program serves to fully develop the huge material and intellectual potential of the country, thus further strengthening socialism. The SED and CPSU have always exchanged their experiences learning from one another; this, however, does not mean copying everything.

Kurt Hager gave unqualified support to the peace program of the USSR, up to and including the latest initiative to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles from Europe. He also pointed out the GDR's own contribution to securing peace, and attested to Erich Honecker's corridor proposal, among other things.

GDR, CSSR GOVERNMENTS ISSUE PROPOSAL TO FRG

LD091759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 9 Apr 87

["GDR and CSSR for Nuclear Weapon-Free Corridor -- Erich Honecker's Letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Apr, ADN -- As already reported, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a letter to FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, with the proposal for negotiations on a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. The text of the letter is as follows:

The Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

Dr Helmut Kohl

Bonn

Dear Federal Chancellor,

In agreement with the commitment to safeguarding peace laid down in the Inter-German Basic Relations Treaty, and in our joint statement of 12 March 1985 that war must never again emanate from German soil, and that peace must issue from German soil, I address you again today.

The Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik has shown that a reduction and complete destruction of nuclear weapons is possible. Already I have had the opportunity to point out to Federal Minister Schaeuble that the two German states should regard it as their particular obligation to actively contribute to seeing that this becomes reality.

As you know, the Government of the GDR approved as early as January 1983 the Swedish proposal for a "zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons stretching from central Europe to the most northern and southern flanks of the two alliances", and declared its readiness to make the entire territory of the GDR available for such a zone. As a result of joint consultations, the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR now address the following proposal to the government of the Federation Republic of Germany.

The Governments of the GDR and the CSSR propose to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the immediate beginning of negotiations on the establishments of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe. At first, the corridor could extend for some 150 km on both sides of the border line, after which it would be expanded, in the next stage, to a central European nuclear weapon-free zone, to an extent defined in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The GDR and CSSR start from the position that all nuclear weapons systems must be removed from the territory of a corridor on both sides of the dividing line between the alliances in central Europe. The numerous nuclear weapons of the North Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact states stationed near the border are a source of great danger in densely populated and highly industrialised central Europe.

In the event of a military conflict, these weapons could very quickly lead to the crossing of the nuclear threshold and uncontrollable escalation toward a nuclear inferno. Their elimination would reduce confrontation between the North Atlantic pact and the Warsaw Pact, and would increase the security of the states involved, as well as their neighbors and allies. It would be an effective confidence-building measure that would go far beyond the result of Stockholm and would perceptibly strengthen the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Such a corridor would be a concrete contribution by the states involved in the liquidation of nuclear weapons in Europe, and thus an apt measure of support for the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva. In connection with the proposal from the Soviet Union concerning the immediate conclusion of a separate agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, it contains particular significance. A nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe could considerably facilitate the proposed negotiations on the reduction and elimination of the remaining operational-tactical missiles. It could also accelerate the solution of the question of reducing forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

As immediate neighbors of the Federal Republic of Germany, the GDR and the CSSR are putting this offer of negotiations forward because they see in it a concrete possibility for contributing jointly to the safeguarding of peace and security in central Europe by eliminating nuclear weapons and their carrier systems. They are ready to present their concrete ideas on this nexus of problems at any level desired.

The GDR Government is hoping for a positive reaction on the part of the FRG Government. The arrangements and consultations required in order to prepare and initiate the proposed negotiations could be effected by way of the permanent missions.

Yours most respectfully,

E. Honecker

KESSLER ADDRESS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

LD242110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 24 Mar (ADN) — The central task of today — the prevention of a war with weapons of mass destruction — can be guaranteed only if socialism, as the most important of all peace forces, upholds the military-strategic balance. This was stated by SED Politburo member Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister, to the Karl Marx party college in Berlin on Tuesday. It was important to develop the economic, scientific-technical and cultural performance of socialism and strengthen its domestic stability and foreign policy activity.

Kessler proceeded from Erich Honecker's statement that despite the complexity and tension in international affairs, the opportunity exists for banning wars from the existence of mankind through radical disarmament in the nuclear and nonnuclear sphere. The comprehensive program of nuclear disarmament up to the turn of the century, as well as the whole series of further initiatives by the Warsaw Pact states, especially the proposals of the SED, CPCZ and SPD for setting up a zone free of chemical weapons and a corridor free of nuclear weapons in Central Europe has met with support throughout the world. Even greater efforts are required to bring about a change to detente in international relations.

HONECKER MEETS WITH IPPNW OFFICIALS 3 APR

LD031234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Berlin, 3 Apr (ADN) — Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today held talks with Professors of Medicine Dr Bernhard Lown (United States), copresident of the International Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War (IPPNW), and Dr Mikhail Kuzin (USSR), president of the forthcoming seventh IPNNW world congress, which is to be held in Moscow. The two representatives are in Berlin for a meeting with the committee of the GDR section of the IPPNW.

Erich Honecker praised the increasing influence and great services of the IPPNW, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985. In view of the continuing tense international situation it is very important to do everything today to fulfill people's hopes for peace and thwart the plans for Star Wars. As is known, the GDR supports the Soviet proposal for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. The USSR opened the door to detente and the elimination of the nuclear threat on the European continent.

In the struggle for preventing a nuclear inferno and preserving peace on earth, the voice of the doctors of the world, which found expression in the work of the IPPNW, has great importance. It was deeply in line with the humanistic concern of the medical profession and was based on information opinion about the catastrophic effects of nuclear explosions on life.

Thus the work of the IPPNW met with the undivided approval and recognition of GDR citizens, especially the doctors, and all other staff of the health and social services. Erich Honecker praised the personal work of copresident Chazov, the president USSR Health Minister.

It could happily be stated that the GDR section of the IPPNW had become an influential factor in the peace movement. The IPPNW's interest, which seeks to preserve through the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, was fully in line with the GDR's peace policy. The IPPNW's work will therefore continue to receive our support and the sympathy of the GDR people. [passage omitted]

COMMENT ON PROPOSAL TO CREATE NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

AU071617 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 87 p 2

[G.P. commentary: "Start at the Heart of Europe"]

[Text] The international public has noted with interest that the GDR has taken another initiative within the framework of the socialist peace initiative. Proceeding from the obligation of the two German states -- laid down in the Basic Agreement -- to safeguard peace, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has suggested to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl an opening of negotiations on the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in Europe. The CSSR Government addressed a proposal of the same wording to Bonn.

The new proposal aims at fulfilling a demand that was set as a target at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, namely at creating a nuclear-free world. Now that, upon Soviet initiative, negotiations are being conducted in Geneva on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, possibilities for the realization are beginning to emerge. In order to free Europe completely and for all times from the devilish nuclear equipment, the GDR -- following the Gorbachev proposal on the zero-option -- has immediately taken the initiative and requested that the FRG contribute to the materialization of this idea. Meanwhile, first consultations at government level have taken place with the following result: The GDR and the FRG favor the withdrawal of intermediate-range missiles without any ifs and buts.

Erich Honecker's proposal on setting up a nuclear-free corridor, which is based on ideas and concepts that have been expressed by influential politicians from Western and Northern Europe, has given new dynamism to the processes that have been initiated. Taking into consideration that the two German states are located at the dividing line between Warsaw Pact and NATO and that the accumulation of nuclear weapons in this region makes the risk of a nuclear confrontation seem very high, Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme suggested the creation of a nuclear-free corridor many years ago. The GDR welcomed the idea which is now gaining increasing significance in connection with the talks on the elimination of Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The proposal which has been on the FRG chancellor's desk since last weekend could lead first to the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons along the dividing line of the two alliances, thus creating a 150-km corridor on the FRG side and the GDR/CSSR side. Three years after the corridor is set up, the governments would decide on its extension to a central European nuclear-free zone.

It is obvious that such practicable steps which can easily be checked would reduce the risk of confrontation between the two military-political alliances, and considerably increase the confidence and safety for all states that are concerned, for their neighbors and allies. The danger of a nuclear inferno emanating from Europe would be noticeably reduced. And the effect the formation of a nuclear-free corridor would have on the solution of other problems, such as on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, should not be underrated either. Thus the proposal is also exactly in keeping with the Western governments' call for creating security with as few arms as possible.

Erich Honecier's negotiation proposal submitted to Helmut Kohl shows once more that the GDR is aware of its responsibility for peace, security, and reasonable coexistence of all peoples. In a constructive, flexible, and consistent manner the GDR is doing everything in its power -- together with its allies -- to improve the international situation and to reduce tensions. Making policy in the spirit of Reykjavik today means eliminating nuclear weapons from the world. And what is more obvious than starting where the arms are most densely concentrated -- at the heart of Europe?

DEPUTY MINISTER ON RADIATION AFTER CHERNOBYL

AU071203 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 87 p 2

[BTA report on an interview with Prof Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health, by Bulgarian television on 4 April, entitled "There Is No Cause for Alarm"]

[Excerpts] In its "Panorama" program on 4 April, Bulgarian television broadcast an interview with Prof. Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of public health and chief state sanitary inspector.

Asked whether there has been any change in the country 's background radiation he answered: yes, there has been a change, the facts of which should be known, without underestimation or exaggeration. As you know, at the end of April last year our country was partially affected when in some places, there was a fallout of radioactive substances released into the atmosphere after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. Of all the radioactive substances that affected our country there were three which have an effect on peole's health or the environment: radioactive iodine, strontium, and cesium. The influence of radioactive iodine has already disappeared; it accounted for 90 percent or even more of the radioactive substances. The process of its disintegration began at the beginning of June and ended completely toward the end of the month. The open water reservoirs became pure again, and thus joined the pure water and air of the country. The country's background radiation became fully normal as before.

The second radioactive substance -- strontium -- is the most dangerous substance for the human organism because it can accumulate in the bones, does not disintegrate, and in fact affects man throughout his life with all the subsequent negative consequences for his health. Because of the characteristics of the radioactive fuel of the Chernobyl nuclear plant, strontium accounts for such negligable quantities that we do not attribute any importance to it. It is fully harmless for the health of the people in our country.

The case of cesium is somewhat different. As we expected, during the fall and winter months the amount of cesium in the meat and internal organs of domestic animals, which were fed with fodder harvested during the spring and summer, when there were still radioactive emissions, began to increase. Prof Shindarov cited precise data about the contents of cesium in foodstuffs of animal origin during the period of the greatest increase. They are average figures for the entire country, and are computed on the basis of 1 kilogram foodstuffs. Poultry meate and eggs are totally free of radioactive substances. In pork, veal, and lamb the increase is from one-tenth to one-quarter below the norm, in other words, under the maximum permitted amount, which even when cosumed with 1 kilogram of meat does not negatively influence the organism. In milk the increase is from one-eighth to one-fourth below the norm, milk products one-twelfth to one-quarter below the norm, and vegetables, as before, one-thirtieth below the norm. The cesium in fruit is one-fifth and in grain -- one-third below the norm. [passage omitted]

Since food is the main source of radioactive substance, inspection of food is very strict. Inspections are conducted by governmental organs and other competent institutions in our country. The norms for radioactive content in foodstuffs in our country are among the strictest in Europe, while our laws related to the protection of the population against radiation are among the strictest in the world. Anything that could possibly exceed the permitted limit does not reach the population -- it is confiscated and destroyed. Bulgarian citizens, the protection of whose health has always been a matter of the closest concern on the part of the party and state, can rest absolutely assured. There are no objective conditions for or possibilities of a radiation hazard in our country, and second, a very strict, constant, and systematic control in conducted throughout the country. [passage omitted]

ELECTRONICS MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO HANNOVER FAIR

LD071322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1205 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Hannover, 7 Apr (ADN) -- Felix Meier, GDR Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics, ended his visitd to the "Industrie-87" Hannover fair today. He acquainted himself above all, with the exhibition areas of applied microelectronics and automation equipment in which the GDR electrical industry is represented.

The traditional participation of foreign trade enterprises and combines fro the GDR industrial branch of electrical engineering and electronics was praised in talks with the Lower Saxony minister for economics, technology and transport, Walter Hirche, and the Chief Mayor of Hannover, Herbert Schmalstieg. Opportunities for the further development of economic and trade relations, particularly in the field of science and technology, were discussed.

The GDR minister further spoke with leading representatives of electrical companies from the FRG, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and other capitalist countries.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MARJAI DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW

LD092146 Budapest MTI in English 1527 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai left for Moscow Thursday. He is to hold talks on issues of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Jozsef Marjai was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

SLOVAK ECONOMIC COMMISSION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD091118 Budapest MTI in English 1528 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI) -- Pavol Bahyl, deputy prime minister of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic and president of the Slovak Planning Commission, paid a working visit to Budapest April 5-8, on the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy, president of the National Planning Office.

The presidents of the planning organiatios gave briefs on the development of the national economies of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. Evaluating the state of Hungarian-Slovak economic relations they stated that cooperation is developing in accordance with the guidelines approved at the talks of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak party and state leadership.

It was agreed that greater emphasis should be placed on connecting technical-scientific and production cooperation, on coordinating development and investment conceptions, and on the optimal exploitation of existing capacities. Another major task is to more fully meet the demands of assortment exchange, which serves to improve goods supply and the extension of home market offer. They defined, in the branches managed by the Slovak Government, particularly the chemical industry, agriculture and building industry, areas which serve as a basis for the development of long-range cooperation.

The sides evaluated in a positive manner the increase in inter-company cooperation forms, and the relations of limitrophe areas, which will continue to be major elements of development in the coming period.

They reviewed oportunities to extend relations between the companies and other economic units, and to develop cooperation in manpower exchange in the districts along the border. They voiced the conviction that strenthening direct relations contributes to further developing economic cooperation between Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In the course of discussions the sides exchanged views on practical experience of national economic planning and management methods.

During his stay in Budapest Pavol Bahyl met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Industry Laszlo Kaployi.

Pavol Bahyl left Budapest Wednesday.

CLASSIFICATION OF SHOPS TO BE MADE STRICTER

LD072300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] In Hungary, goods not under price control are often more expensive in contracted, income-oriented, and private shops than in state and cooperative shops. During a press conference the Ministry of Internal Trade stated that the price of any one product not under price control can vary at the most by 10 percent between the various shops. In catering, too, it often happens that contracted and income-oriented shops arbitrarily set the price of food and drink. For this reason, in the near future, the conditions regarding the classification of shops will be made stricter, and the profit rates will be revised. Contemporaneously with the changes, there will be continuous supervision of the standard and quality of services in relation to the prices.

WAGE INCREASES SHOULD BE PEGGED TO PRODUCTIVITY

AU071223 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Zoltan M. Ersek: "Following the 'Wage Freeze'"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] This year's wage increase will be different from the ones we have been used to. On the basis of the agreement between the government and the interest-representing bodies, an accord was made to hold back the wage outflow until the beginning of April. [passage omitted]

In April we are facing a test month, which will decide where and how this new opportunity to increase performance, born of necessity, will be employed. Up to now even the weak firms have been able to pass the "wage freeze" ball and maintain their old wages by referring to "higher places." In many places nowadays there is shame in acknowledging reality by saying "we are poor because we have not been working well."

It is often said that industrial workers are underpaid. While this is both true and untrue, one can only talk about this if one examines both smaller communities and individual cases. Yet one must also realize that, on the basis of performance, there are still people who are overpaid even when they receive only the minimum wage, and others are underpaid even when they receive the highest wages at an enterprise.

According to the statistics, at the beginning of the year — that is, in January and February — industrial production increased by 1.8 percent over the same period last year, whereas wages increased by 2.9 percent, in spite of the wage freeze. This is a sign of a situation of relative over-distribution.

People have been waiting for the April wage increases with great expectations in many places. No doubt, wages must be increased, but it is equally clear that they can only be increased on the basis of performance. [passage omitted]

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV BEGINS 'WORKING, FRIENDLY' VISIT

LD091430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] I am transmitting a report to you on the arrival of Todor Zhivkov, who has come to Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski on a working, friendly visit. The special plane from Sofia landed punctually at 1500 [1300 GMT]. At this moment the Bulgarian guest and the people accompanying him are greeting Wojciech Jaruzelski and other representatives of the Polish authorities, including Zbigniew Messner and Jozef Czyrek. The airport is decorated with the flags of Bulgaria and Poland.

This visit, as I have already said, has a working character, a friendly one, so the meeting at the airport at the airport is short and not so full as in the case of official visits. There are no hymns, no honor guard. The program of Todor Zhivkov's visit is a very rich one. It will be filled by direct talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski and the plenary talks of both delegations. Todor Zhivkov, together with the people accompanying them, have gotten into the cars and departed to Otwock Wielki for the first talks. That is all from the airport at Okecie.

Talks Commence

AU100741 Sofia BTA in English 2201 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 9 (BTA corr.) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of Poland, informed each other on the work in connection with the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP and the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke of the present creative atmosphere in Bulgaria, of the solution of the problems related to the qualitatively new growth in all spheres of life, to the requirements of techno-scientific advnce. Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski dwelled on the experience of the Polish Communists and workers in the construction of socialism. He spoke of the acceleration of the qualitative changes in Poland's economy, about the results of the economic reform and the beginning of its second stage.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed a wide range of questions of the broadening and deepening of the fraternal cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, between the two countries and peoples.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

Businesslike and fruitful talks were held today between Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, as well as between Mr Kiril Zarev, member of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Wladislaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, both of them co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

This evening Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party and president of the Council of State of Poland, gave an official dinner in honour of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgria. The dinner was attended by Polish party and state leaders, and the officials accompanying the Bulgarian guest.

At the dinner Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mr Todor Zhivkov spoke of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries, between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party.

URBAN HOLDS 6 APR NEWS CONFERENCE IN STOCKHOLM

AU091150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] Stockholm — PAP Correspondent Tomasz Walat reports: On 6 April Stockholm became another European capital in which Minister Jerzy Urban, press spokesman of the PPR Government, met with journalists at a press conference in the Polish Embassy and discussed the Polish Government's position on the key issues of domestic and foreign policy. The conference, which was chaired by Ambassador Maria Regent-Lechowicz, was attended by about 100 journalists.

J. Urban outlined the concepts and discussions connected with the continuation of the economic reform. Most of the people and the authorities agree, he said, that up to now the reform has been implemented in an incomplete and rather timid manner. Nor have objective conditions triggered by the economic and political crisis as well as by the West's sanctions allowed us to realize fully the plans we drew up 6 years ago. J. Urban referred, among other things, to General Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the most recent [25 March] session of the Economic Reform Commission — to the passage of the speech that stated that we have not been radical enough in supporting more profound changes in the system of economic management and performance.

The new instruments — these instruments continue to be discussed in Poland — of stimulating the economy and basing it fully on economic foundations with the help of more extensive efforts to exploit one's initiative, and with the help of various forms of ownership, were appraised by journalists as sensational. A question was even asked whether such far-reaching economic modifications [ekonomizacja] to the running of the eocnomy signify a departure from socialism, and J. Urban replied: "We believe that we will succeed in strengthening socialism in Poland in this way. Socialism is a system which should justly distribute affluence."

J. Urban did not make a secret of the fact that there are people in Poland who continue to attack the new economic policy from positions aimed at weakening socialism. Replying to another question, he also said that changes taking place in Poland are following the same lines as those happening in the USSR. This fact is most advantageous for the Polish economy because of its ties with the Soviet economy. This fact also helps to strengthen the prospects of the economic reform in Poland by involving it in the stream of more extensive changes.

Questions were also asked about prospects for free trade unions. Minister J. Urban said that the free trade unions that now exist in Poland continue in a sense, to hinder some measures seeking to create the principles of the free market as envisaged by the second stage of the economic reform. To illustrate this he cited the OPZZ's response to projected price hikes, which mean, in practice, no more than efforts to get closer to market principles by cutting down state subsidies. We reckon with such moods. We are facing a difficult task of convincing people that they should wish to live in a new economic order because it will benefit them, J. Urban stressed.

The protection of the natural environment was another area that interested Swedish opinion. Society and the authorities now fully agree on the need for radical improvements in this regard. [paragraph continues]

The government attentively acknowledges the criticism leveled at it by various social organizations and groups of the population, provided that the purpose of this criticism is really the protection of nature and not a pretext for political activities aimed at the country's defense, as is the case with the illegal organization "Freedom and Peace" [wolnosc i pokoj], about whose activities questions were asked during the conference.

Swedish television was interested in the fate of the Swedish driver who was arrested in Poland last November for attempting to smuggle in equipment for the underground opposition. Swedish television was also interested in implications arising from this case. Minister J. Urban replied: "The implication of this case is the message that no one is allowed to abuse the hospitality of another country in order to violate its laws. This is what the Poles who lived in Sweden and who had sent that equipment did. The Swedish driver did violate Polish and Swedish legal provisions as well as the international transportation convention, which is based on the principle of trust in that freight is marked TIR tallies with the transportation documents. He who violates the basic principles violates the world achievements in the sphere of transportation. We hope that the Swedish authorities will draw the necessary conclusions and note that some Poles living in Sweden did abuse Swedish hospitality. [no closing quotation marks as published]

Further Report

LD082234 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 8 Apr 87

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Excerpts] Stockholm, April 8 -- Polish Government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban met a numerous group of representatives of political, economic and scientific circles, journalists, ambassadors and embassy representatives from many states at the Swedish foreign policy institute here.

Urban spoke about the current state of Poland's relations with the Soviet Union and the West, about economic reform and democratization, the progress in natonal agreement and the views of Polish public opinion. A majority of questions concerned the new economic policy, that is, the second stage of reform. The spokesman was asked about the envisaged scope of the use of new instruments of economic management and about the limits to private entrepreneurship and prospects of issuing enterprise shares and the formation of a stock exchange. There will be no doctrinaire barriers with regard to a stock market if it were to bring benefits to the Polish economy, assured Urban.

Interest was expressed in the state of Polish-Swedish economic relations. The spokesman acknowledged that they still did not match the opportunities offered by the short distance between both countries, geographically. The continuation of economic reform should, nonetheless, [words indistinct]

As concerns the political sphere Urban was asked why the Polish Government was using administrative measures to repress the so-called radical opposition despite the fact that there was talk about a lack of threat from it and why in inviting the opposition to political dialogue it was bypassing Walesa and people from his circle, Urban once again recalled the instrumental stance of these groups to national agreement, which was treated solely as a tactical means leading to the ignition of conflict. But this does not mean that there are people marked with black paint with whom we never intend to talk. Everything depends on their current stances and evolution of outlooks, the spokesman stressed.

It was maintained that limitations to travels abroad were still in force in Poland. Urban made assurances that any obstacles could concern only individual cases. The leader of the illegal KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland], probably the most radical foe of socialism, is travelling the world over delivering speeches. There are also very extraordinary cases. Urban stated that also Adam Michnik would receive a passport if he would give the passport authorities "a chance" and submit a passport application to the passport bureau as every other citizen does. [passage omitted]

The government spokesman explained why the Polish authorities and society regard the current restructuring in the system of economic management and in the functioning of the economy as indispensable, and what problems emerge in this process in Poland.

Urban also met with the representatives of Poles residing in Sweden.

PAP REPORTS FURTHER ON 7 APR POLITBURO MEETING

LD090907 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau last Tuesday discussed the socio-political, organizational and material situation in institutions of higher learning as well as the assumptions of a review of structures in the systems of science and national education.

The situation has clearly improved at institutions of higher learning. Moods are stabilizing in a generally favourable direction. The discipline of studies is improving as is the level of the didactic process.

Nevertheless, in a majority of institutions of higher learning there is a need to eliminate hampering and disintegrating phenomena. Particularly too slow a progress is in the fulfilment of the educational function by the institutions of higher learning. Not all such institutions have prepared programmes of work in this field.

A fundamental measure of the outcome of didactic and educational work should be not so much the number of graduates but their quality above all. Each university should have a plan of development based on government forecasts of the national demand for professional staff.

In tune with the decision of the 10th PUWP Congress on a general review of organizational structures in the national economy and the state, the Political Bureau acquainted itself with proposals put forward by respective ministries on the way of conducting such a review in science and education.

The Political Bureau deemed it necessary that the government prepare guidelines and schedules of these reviews by the end of this year and that they be completed by the end of 1988.

The Bureau assessed the country's sanitary state and accepted the government programme to improve it by 1990.

The struggle against disorder and dirt, covering all fields of public life, will be sharpened. Punishments and tickets will be more painful, and the duty to make up for losses brought about by vandalism and behaviour contrary to the law and regulations will be executed.

The Bureau decided to call on society to take part in a week of voluntary civic work. The appeal will be circulated by mass media.

PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON ECONOMY'S CONDITION EXAMINED

AU081824 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 21 Mar 87 p 3

[Stanislaw Kwiatkowski article: "What Is Most Important for Poles -- On the Hand Brake"]

[Text] I intend to demonstrate how Polish society views Polish economic reality and what opinions and evaluations it has in this connection. This means that the resulting picture of the economy's true condition will be subjective in nature. In a nutshell, my diagnosis of the situation is as follows. Those people who are active in production continue to evaluate the present condition of the economy with increasing pessimism and to look forward to the immediate future with anxiety. Views about our opportunities to improve economic and living conditions are becoming increasingly pessimistic. "Things are getting worse and worse and there will be no improvement," in brief this is what the people are forecasting. Most of them would like to maintain at least their present standards: "May things be as they are, as long as they do not get worse."

According to respondents' evaluations of their material situation, poor people account for only a few [kilka] percentage points of the entire population. It is true that people's aspirations are modest, but on the whole the condition of one's own household gets better marks than the condition of the national economy. The state is becoming poorer more rapidly than society.

What, then, can people do in this situation? There are at least two simple, logical ways out: To hoist oneself out of the hole through joint efforts and double energy, or to demonstrate one's discontent, which as we know will not improve the situation, except for letting off some emotional steam. The authorities advocate the first way out, the underground the second.

Given the present state of solutions, which we can call motivational solutions, the working people are convinced that the enterprising spirit, initiative, innovating elan, and similar virtues that are beneficial for the people in general cannot thrive under the conditions of the state economy, or simply not profitable. On the other hand, as recent experience has indicated, a rebellion threatens things that people still vividly remember. What then do people want to do? It seems that the alternative -- either to come to terms with the collective fate or to start fixing things on one's own account -- is most popular. We can surmise who will choose the first or the second way out. Enterprising people given to innovation, who "have golden hands and heads screwed on the right way" have begun to flee to the private sector. The relevant figures are not alarming, of course, but let us remember that there are those who regard state jobs as formal employment and actually do their real work in the so-called second economy. The logic of the time is to possess state status and to earn money privately. It sounds absurd, but even completing studies does not pay, because students earn more money than graduates and enjoy better opportunities for casual jobs.

More and more people, especially young and resilient people, dissociate themselves from collective activity, choose their own tracks, and decide do to things on their own private account, and intending to shape their fate outside that of the community. This is precisely the reason for intensified activities within the second economy, for additional sources of income, and for viewing state jobs or jobs in socialized and cooperative enterprises as guarantees of social security, and as sources of material and tools. The result of this negative selection is that the room for initiative becomes larger and larger in the private sector. In the state sector -- in offices, institutions, and scientific and cultural-educational units -- the number of people who have low qualifications and are incompetent and lazy continues to increase.

The conclusion today is that instead of the threat of rebellion and, more recently of apathy, our society is being threatened by privatization in line with the saying "every man for himself!" We should not confuse this kind of privatization with the "escape into the private world," that is, with the situation of 3-4 years ago when people retired into the circle of their own private matters and dissociated themselves from politics and public life. Privatization today does not amount to passivity. On the contrary, it denotes intensified activity on one's own private account, an "escape" from what is the state's — this is an escape from impoverishment — and solicitude for one's own private interests.

So much for the introduction to this article. Now let me develop empirical arguments justifying the fears hinted at.

Views About the Economy [subhead]

The main concern of Polish public opinion is the economy. Public views are critical and continue to express awareness that rapid changes are necessary and that the future poses threats. Criticism continues to be focused on management methods, organizational solutions, and the slow rate of economic reform. It is the mechanisms that continue to be criticized, and not the authorities' intentions or the desirability of government activities. This criticism does not smack of any more obvious opositional or political motives. On the contrary, the reformative determination of the 10th PZPR has won public support. People continue to expect consistency in practice, in stabilizing the output of consumer goods, and in achieving the state of "normalcy." Following a number of years of prolonged economic disturbances, the old conviction that economic difficulties are a temporary feature has given place to uncertainty and to a loss of faith and hope in whether or not we can succeed. People are afraid of the political consequences of possible failures, all the more so since they have no clear idea of the planned activities "from here to there;" the lack of this clear idea gives rise to skepticism, frustration, and helplessness.

The number of positive and middling evaluations of the economy continues to decrease. A clear shift has occurred: More and more respondents continued to evaluate the country's economy as bad. In 1984, 33.2 percent of the evaluations were bad, 37.9 percent in 1985, and 51.2 percent in 1986. Good evaluations amounted to 1.7, 1.8, and 3.1 percent, respectively.

As a result, the potential for eliminating the economic crisis continues to be assessed pessimistically. The number of doubters almost doubled from 15 percent in September 1985 to 29 percent in April 1986.

As many as 25 percent of the respondents have no opinion on this subject, which means that they assess the situation as unclear. Asked whether the present policy makes it possible to overcome the economic crisis, 34 percent of respondents think that "it rather does," while 29.4 percent think "it rather does not," and 11.1 percent give a "decisive no" as an answer.

Will Anything Change? [subhead]

In 1985 optimism and hope were obvious. Those who continued to take a pessimistic view of the future accounted for 16 percent of respondents, with almost the same percentage refusing to prognosticate, giving "hard to say" as their answer. The number of these people has slightly decreased. However, at that time there were twice as many optimists who believed that "things would improve" as there were pessimists, who felt that "things would deteriorate." Toward the end of the year there was even a shift from the group of respondents who expected stagnation ("nothing will change") to a group of optimists, which increased in size by 10 percent within 6 months.

In 1986 economic forecasts deteriorated. Almost one-third of respondents remained optimistic, but their number continued to decrease. More and more people continued to be afraid of the worsening situation, and in October the number of pessimists was almost as large as that of optimists — 30 percent each. One-third of respondents expected things to stagnate. The ratio of those who had no opinion dropped to 9 percent. My view is that in terms of public reaction the situation became unequivocal.

The Way We Live [subhead]

Evaluations of the material situation have continued to change only slightly since 1984. About 10 percent of the adult population occupies the opposing ends of the scale of poverty and riches. Fewer than 10 percent of the people live well. Slightly more of them -- several percentage points [kilkanascie procent] -- regard their material conditions as bad. About 50 percent enjoy middling standards, and are in the middle of the seven-point scale. Altogether, one-third of respondents describe their conditions as negative and the rest indicate positive evaluations.

How do people view the development of the situation? How do they see the future? What is the extent of public optimism? Unfortunately, forecasts about living conditions attest to the increasing feelings of threat.

In 1984-85 the number of optimists -- people who expect improvements in material conditions -- dropped from over one-quarter to about one-fifth of respondents, and then to one-tenth in December 1986.

Respondents' most positive evaluations of possible improvements accounted for 0.5 percent, rather positive for 9.9 percent, neutral for 43.9 percent, rather negative for 29.3 percent, most negative for 8.3 percent, and "do not know" for 8.1 percent.

While the evaluation of the present material situation continues to stay at the same level, which is an important feature, the large number of respondents who expect the material situation to deteriorate in the future is about the same, although it dropped insignificantly [nieznacznie] from 45.6 to 37.6 percent from the growing number of people (44 percent) who are convinced that "things will stay as they are and will neither improve nor deteriorate," the feeling of stagnation continues to rise.

What conclusions can be drawn from the evaluations of the country's economic situation and people's living conditions, and from the forecasts on this subject? The conclusion is that most adults evaluate their own material conditions as being better than the condition of the state economy, while the views of what people see around them and the forecasts about the immediate future are rather negative. Judging by these forecasts, people's sense of threats and their fears about future material standards continue to increase. Some people have presentiments of pauperization, and some are already feeling progressive pauperization.

What do people expect in this connection? What are their needs? What do they think should be done in this situation? Let's analyze views about the problems and needs that are most important for Poland and Poles.

The Problems of Poles [subhead]

Since 1984 the Public Opinion Research Main Center [CBOS] has continued to ask this question: "What problems are now of most importance for Poland and Poles?" [paragraph continues]

The center wants to find out what angers people in daily life, what they think of the current situation, and who may make favorable changes and how.

A comparison of replies collected at various times during individual opinion polls shows that the same recurring problems are always at the top of people's interest, in this sequence: general economic issues; material conditions, political affairs, plant operations, and, lastly, the psychological and social problems of public life. No significant differences are present in periodical evaluations. Details show that people's absorption with the flow of consumer goods has decreased, and that prices and consequently society's material conditions have received more attention.

In the answers on the economy (over 50 percent of respondents discussed this subject) most space has been taken up by the need for stabilization and for payment of debts, by improvements in economic management, and by the economic reform.

During discussion of material living conditions, attention was drawn to society's worsening material position, the pauperization of some groups, supply problems, and rising prices. Mention was also made, but to a lesser degree, of housing construction and the health service.

Problems in the social sphere concerning living conditions aroused particular dissatisfaction on the part of respondents. Criticism was especially directed at supplies, the functioning of the market, and prices.

As for political matters, most often stressed was the need for peace and normalization in Poland, and the preservation of world peace. Criticism was levelled at propaganda and information of policy generally, as well as at institutional distortions in the practice of government.

Regarding enterprises and the situation in places of work, stress was placed on the need to alter the pay system, increase discipline, improve quality, and raise productivity.

The next issue to which attention was drawn was that of social pathology and the need to counter negative social phenomena.

Taken as a whole, what this attests to most of all is that assessments are being made of the current situation, a diagnosis of "how things are," with expressions given to the changes that are awaited. It is proof that knowledge about essential reforms is far-reaching in society.

Who do the polls blame for the problems and difficulties experienced in everyday life and for the current state of affairs? The government and society are blamed most frequently — with 53 and 29 percent of replies, respectively. Next in line are ministries and regional authorities — 13 percent; and the system itself — 13 percent; the PZPR — 8 percent; and finally the crisis, which is mentioned least of all — 4 percent. An examination of the concurrence of replies indicates that 35 percent of those polled are inclined to seek those who are responsible for the present state of affairs exclusively in the ranks of the government. Statements made by those polled frequently assume the form of requests (or even demands) for an improvement in society's material conditions or, more generally, an improvement in the functioning of economic mechanisms.

The List of Needs [subhead]

"What do you believe Poland and the Poles need most of all at the present time?" In July 1986 this question was addressed to 1,000 people employed in the socialized economy; this was a representative sample of those employed in the state and cooperative sectors. If the essence of these replies were expressed in few dozen sentences encompassing all the detailed questions asked one would find that a dozen or so subjects come up most frequently. It turns out that, if votes were to be the basis for the order of importance in which needs might be placed on a list, judging by the frequency of the replies that were given the list would read as follows:

Domestic calm — 41 percent
Supplies to the market — 18 percent
Economic stabilization — 16 percent
Improvement in living conditions — 14 percent
Labor discipline — 13.5 percent
Wages system — 13.5 percent
Changes in administration and management — 12 percent
Problems in housing — 11 percent
Relations between the authorities and the state — 10.6 percent
The international situation and peace — 10 percent
Stabilization of prices — 10 percent

Undoubtedly, the subject mentioned most frequently and almost always placed first is that of domestic calm. It is mentioned in a great many contexts, generally political contexts. ("Calm and order"; "peace and calm"; "calm and national accord").

It is possible that these are stereotypical replies repeating what is said on television, the radio, and in the press. But this is not always the case. Sometimes the term "calm" appears in statements that are not particularly in keeping with official political theses: "economic and political calm and truth in the mass media"; "Poland needs domestic calm and self-determination"; "Poles need an opportunity to be able to exercise an influence on the future of the country, without being led by the hand by people who have usurped power for themselves." In many statements the need for calm is mentioned alongside matters concerning the state of the economy as an essential condition for establishing economic order; for example, in combinations such as the following: "less discussion and more work and calm"; "calm and money"; "calm, order, and higher labor productivity; "calm in the country, higher productivity, cheaper goods, new housing, and good management."

The combined needs most frequently mentioned indicate that economic problems are the most predominant. The needs mentioned least often and appearing next in line are wishes concerning social policy, health, protection of the natural environment, science, education, culture, and social pathology.

Two-thirds of those polled mentioned several different problems at the same time, making it difficult to separate people according to their interests. The way wishes and needs were formulated and justified, and the language and form in which statements were made, were similar and seldom of a personal character.

The same words and slogans and even expressions used in official language were repeated in statements made by almost a third of those polled. This was particularly true of people who had no secondary school education, workers, and people employed in the trade and services sector. Sometimes several needs were mentioned at the same time without there being any connection between them; for example: "calm, a better life, the ending of ration cards for meat, and curing drunkards of their habit" and "national accord and an end to price hikes."

Every fourth respondent advanced his own formulas for effecting an improvement in the current situation. A large number of respondents described the needs of Poland and Poles as matters that have to be dealt with urgently, with some expressing these needs in the form of definite demands.

Forecasts for the Reform [subhead]

I have cited opinions about matters and needs of the greatest importance for Poles, and not just because they have to be considered by every planner who respects psychosocial factors, the state of consciousness, and social expectations. It is also worth being acquainted with these opinions because they provide an adequate idea of social moods. What do people intend to do in this situation? What level of activity can one count on there being? What kind of patterns of behavior need to be encouraged? What kind of reactions should be feared?

The December report issued by CBOS on the subject of attitudes concerning the economy ended ominously, although its interpretation was somewhat exaggerated. The predictions of another unavoidable outbreak of social discontent that are gaining ground in Warsaw opinion-making circles are also exaggerated. Why is this so? Largely because the polls cited indicate that there is general agreement that domestic calm is a matter of the highest value. There are not many people who are eager to engage in rebellion for political reasons. And while it is true that there are quite a number of people -- about 10 percent of the adult population -- who complain about their personal material position, these are not the same people -- that is, the poor are anything but politically active. Some pensioners, unskilled workers, and ordinary office workers who are paid the social minimum are poor. These three groups felt the effects of inflation most tangibly, but this certainly does not mean that they are eager to rebel. However, in view of these attitudes surrounding the economy, every sensible politician fears the possibility of impassioned behavior on the part of discontented groups.

Can one hope for greater economic activity? To what extent would respondents be ready to take matters into their own hands? Are they eager to counter the irregularities that they see going on about them? How do they assess their ability to exercise an influence on events on a national scale, in their neighborhoods, and in their places of work?

According to a national survey conducted in April 1986 most respondents -- more than 65 percent of them -- declared that they were in favor of social activity, and shared the view that in these difficult times they should not shut themselves off and occupy themselves solely with personal matters.

A somewhat lower number of those polled displayed a readiness to counter whatever wrongs and irregularities they see going on around them. Almost 19 percent of the respondents would take some action regardless of whether they had the support of others. More than 40 percent of the respondents completely rejected such action. Of this numer, 17.6 percent said they would not do so because they were afraid of exposing themselves to possible danger, and 22.5 percent said that they did not believe in the effectiveness of such action.

Declarations about the need to be interested in the affairs of others and to be ready to counter wrongdoing are relatively often accompanied by a feeling that the respondent can exercise little influence on what is going on in his immediate environment. This is particularly true of feelings about being able to influence in the future of the country: 87 percent of those polled said they had "no influence."

A feeling that one can influence the course of events seems to determine whether a person wishes to undertake further activity. Respondents who were convinced that they had an influnece on what is going on in their immediate environment and in the country as a whole were more likely to express a desire to counter the wrong they see around them. Respondents who talked about a lack of influence were more likely to be negative in their assessments of the current and future economic and political situation in our country. They are also more likely to believe that the spirit of renewal and reform is being departed from in political practice.

It is remarkable that 40 percent of workers and peasants in 1984 expressed a desire to participate actively in Worker-Peasant Inspectorates, whereas by the fall of 1986 less than 20 percent wished to do so.

The economic reform was to provide an opportunity for general social activity. Is that how it is actually perceived by our citizens? On the basis of the results of a poll conducted in July 1986, I can say that the majority of those who took part view the reform sceptically. Almost half of those questioned doubted that it would have a positive effect, and every fifth respondent stated that it would be completely impossible to implement the reform. They predict stagnation or a complete regression for the future (this is particularly true of those who believe that the reform will end in a complete fiasco). Only 10 percent of those surveyed believed that reform will be successful.

The general adult population's skepticism toward the economic reform is confirmed in the latest poll conducted at the end of 1986 and the beginning of 1987 among those directly involved and best informed — in other words, the enterprise workers and managers themselves. Between one-third and one-half of respondents (the exact figure depending on the topic) were convinced that the situation in the branch or factory will not change in the immediate future (1987-88).

Hope [subhead]

We know that "things are bad and will not get better, but at least let them not get any worse" — this type of thinking is spreading to more and more people, and is being detected among all generations and professions. Even a major part of managerial cadres gives a low assessment of its situation and prospects in life. Regardless of their place in the hierarchy, these people are often convinced that managerial posts are not attractive. "There is no doubt that a fatalistic attitude toward life is very widespread" — these words concluded a February 1986 CBOS report on this subject which illustrated the uncertainty felt by a major part of managerial cadres.

No wonder not many people prefer managerial posts. According to respondents, the costs of promotion are greater than the advantages thereof. Not many are inclined to move up one step in the hierarchy. Only a dozen or so percent would like to take over their supervisor's post, and as much as 68 percent clearly set themselves apart from such a promotion.

A lack of faith in things changing for the better is so widespread that it even covers the private sector, to which the authorities have addressed so many guarantees and are giving the green light. Most craftsmen foresee a stagnation or deterioration in their trade. Thirty-six percent said "it will be worse, the authorities will try to eliminate the private sector." Only 15 percent attach hope to the new situation, saying "things will be better."

And what do young people think of the future? Because the planned changes will determine young people's chances in life and, conversely, the implementation of these chances will depend mainly on young people; it is worth knowing what you people think of the future and of their changes of fulfilling their life's ambitions within the next 5 years. In a nutshell, young people's forecasts are accompanied by skepticism. Over 37 percent of those who finished secondary and vocational training schools in 1986 were convinced that there is a lack of prospects in life for the young generation in Poland. Replies from respondents show that most of them make their aspirations in life dependent on the country's economic situation and on the authorities' policy vis-a-vis the young generation. They connect their future with the general social situation. When the young generation speaks about a lack of prospects, they have in mind mainly housing issues, wages, the system of loans and financial aid, and also cadre policy, including the rules for promotion.

That must be why over 90 percent said they wanted to go abroad, mainly in order to earn money (51 percent) or for tourist purposes (32 percent), but seldom with the intention of staying there permanently (8 percent). Going off to do "seasonal labor" ["na saksy"] is yet another solution on one's own account.

Privatization -- Activity on One's Own Account [subhead]

From the opinions about the economy, living conditions, hopes for the future, and the foreseen changes that have been presented, I believe that the growing problems are becoming more than just "economic difficulties", and that they are deeply penetrating the psychological and social living and working conditions of people. The condition the state economy is in, the low efficiency of corporate activity, the clear shortcomings, inefficient organization, daily struggle with senseless practical solutions, shortcomings occurring in many spheres at the same time, and powerlessness in the face of the obvious need for changes -- all this acts as discouragement, reduces production energy, and causes helplessness about what is going on inside one's own workplace and in the entire economy.

In a situation in which inflation is growing, pauperization is posing a threat, relations beween work output and wages are uncertain, and the possibility of exerting personal influence on an improvement to the situation is negligible, people are "barricading themselves," setting self-defense mechanisms in motion, and trying to rationalize the circumstances in which they live. How can the citizen satisfy his needs? It is believed that "working for oneself" creates such a change.

A private sector in a socialist system is purposeful if it supplements the socialized economy. The stronger the socialized economy, the more it needs this kind of supplementing. Besides, economic revival, increased civic enterprise, and resourcefulness, if only for one's own benefit, are much needed in our social reality. But when there is a crisis, the activity of private firms brings various negative consequences -- economic, moral and even political. And so far, the negative consequences are clearly in the lead.

Among the economic consequences, one should mention the negative selction of cadres in the state economy. Those who possess the greatest enterprise, initiative, and creativity are transferring to the private sector. State plants continue to breed indifference, passiveness, a wait-and-see attitude --and not at all for political reasons -- whereas in the parallel economy "work is in full swing." One can see the consequences when one compares the situation in state enterprises that are working at reduced speed because of shortages of materials with the prosperity of private plants in the same industrial branch that have what they need and hold a full portfolio of orders (mainly thanks to friendly relations with leadership cadres and access to clients of high standing). [paragraph continues]

Private firms are easing market difficulties only temporarily; they are not making capital investments nor solving problems for the future. Those setting themselves up in the private sector are paid generously because later on they repay by means of higher contractual prices. The state sector is also paid extra because those working overtime save their strength during their normal work "on the job." Tiredness accumulates and the physical condition of workers deteriorates. Some of them earn extra money privately while using state or cooperative materials and tools, even during official working time.

How To Liberate Social Energy [subhead]

Society's emergence from passiveness by means of this type of activity does not present any hope that state enterprises will regain their population and will not liberate social energy, and this causes the greatest problems for those at the helm of Poland's economy. How can one feasibly bring about a situation in which people feel they are joint managers and are convinced that they are managing their own property? I believe it is essential to reduce the entire economic setup to the lowest possible level, where every worker is a real participant. It is certain that this is where all forms of production democracy, for example partnerships, the system of work brigades, and of course self-management bodies, are leading.

In any case, changes to the management system, which is what reforms so far have entailed, are no longer enough. The animation of the economy requires the liberation of social energy and the energetic participation of working people in reforming, overcoming old habits and rules, and creating a new work style. What is needed most of all is the kind of wage systems that clearly connect wages with quality and input, plus long-term incentives. What kind of incentives? What is meant to serve as a motor for activity? It seems to me, and this conviction is becoming universal, that a fulcrum for animating the economy should be provided by various forms of ownership of the factors of production and another organization of ownership. Apart from state and cooperative ownership, there is also room for corporate (also joint) ownership and mixed private-state ownership. Why cannot there be any new enterprises in the form of socialist corporate ownership financed out of capital that is in the hands of working people and socialist institutions? What about the purchase of stocks and shares that is already practiced in Hungary? The share system of socialized ownership could be a supplementary feature of the economy, a way of democratizing both the allocation of investment funds and a way for working people to manage socialist enterprises in a responsible manner.

Directing the incomes of high earners toward the purchase of stocks and shares in enterprises may act as an incentive, permit the positive relocation of excessive funds, and meet halfway the problem encountered for example in Hungary, whereby the private property of the most affluent people is rising in value at a higher rate than are national assets. I am merely pointing out a general path to take, the need for possible searches, and the usefulness of reviewing economic experience. Without these searches it is difficult to imagine any qualitative change, increased productivity, and higher quality. Productivity and quality must be enforced by a new situation, and not dragged out or bought.

The present economic policy is like driving with the hand brake on. The Polish vehicle is using a lot of gas, moving slowly, and overheating dangerously. We know that being fearful of taking risks, we are "safely" marking time.

BYDGOSZCZ DAILY INTERVIEWS TU OFFICIAL

PM031321 Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 22 Dec 86 p 3

[Interview with Wioslaw Siewierski, chairman of Federation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions of Employees of the Thermal Power Industry and delegate to Second OPZZ (National Trade Union Accord) Congress, by Jan Raszeja; date, place not given]

[Text] [Raszeja] You took part in both the assemblies of the Polish union movement, in Bytom and in Warsaw, so you have a good basis for comparison. Which of them did you think was more important and more fruitful? Or is it at all possible to grade them in this way?

[Siewierski] I think that the Warsaw congress was undoubtedly the most consequential of all union assemblies to date. During the past 2 years the unions have achieved stabilization, which was unquestionably a positive phenomenon. It was with the awareness of this stabilization and a sense of strength that we embarked on the second congress. That conviction of our strength certainly did not stem from our numerical increase, although we now have 7 million members. It is true that at the time of the Bytom congress there were far fewer of us. But that was not the point. It was simply that we finally managed to start talking about certain things that had been taboo subjects before. And another reason: we succeeded in overcoming the parochial, narrowly interpreted, sector-oriented policy based on the conviction that a strong individual always gets his way whereas those who are small and weak are always pushed about. It must be said that the practice was no different, either. But we must not make such divisions. There are certain matters which should be pursued in the interest of all involved, and that is what we should be doing in the first place. During the Warsaw congress it became clear that most delegates had come to accept that truth. In any case, the voices of those who attempted to follow their own particular narrow interests were soon drowned by the protesting audiences in the Congress Hall.

[Raszeja] Like, for instance, the case of the delegate from the State Motor Transport Enterprise....

[Siewierski] Quite. Although those whose speeches were too polite and apparently designed, as it were, to please the authorities were also booed off the platform.

[Raszeja] This did not happen so often in Bytom....

[Siewierski] There, two-thirds of all delegates were elected directly by their enterprise organizations, whereas in Warsaw the elections were practically dominated by the federation aktiv. This was, on the one hand, a good thing, since the delegates were bound to have a more extensive knowledge of the problems they discussed, and yet — or perhaps precisely because of this — their speeches were sometimes too placid and sedate, with no edge to them.

[Raszeja] There was not enough passionate involvement?

[Siewierski] Not enough.

[Raszeja] Was it because all the effort was spent on the elections?

[Siewierski] To tell you the truth, I was afraid that that might happen, that the election maneuvering would outweigh the congress. Fortunately, we managed to avoid that pitfall.

[Raszeja] All the same, when it came to voting for the chairman and deputy chairmen, the delegates were far from unanimous...

[Siewierski] Miodowicz had already passed the test with flying colors with all his earlier union work, and no one had any doubts about it. And the only reason why he only received 64 percent of the votes is, as before, his accession to the Politburo. To put it bluntly, trade unionists were not sure what their chairman would do if certain Politburo resolutions turned out to be at odds with the decisions of the trade union congress. Although, in fact, such a conflict of interests should never occur, since we fully approve and endorse the decisions of the 10th congress, yet in theory it cannot be entirely ruled out.

[Raszeja] When I interview people, they often say to me: all right, so the unions are fighting for this or that, and they have even managed to get a thing or two done, but the things that are really important to us are still left in a sorry state. Our working conditions are far from ideal, the old portfolio system [lower pension rates for those who retired prior to pension reform] has not been abolished, the cost of living is still growing faster than our incomes, and the future looks anything but bright. So where in reality is your power to change things? Where is your influence?

[Siewierski] The union movement in Poland operates in extremely difficult circumstances which — and this is only an apparent paradox — force us to waive some of our statutory powers. Let us, for example, consider the question of prices. Last year's price increases caught us completely off guard. We found out about the whole operation from a radio announcement. How much can one do when presented with a fait accompli? I must say that at the time we even considered suspending the OPZZ. We could always protest, of course, and our enterprises could stop work, but we must be able to look a bit further than that. When we talk to trade unionists from other countries, they tell us that we are too passive. But we simply feel responsible for our country. It is an obligation which we took upon ourselves and from which no one can release us. The resources at the country's disposal are very small and we must keep that fact constantly in mind. The housing situation has yet to be resolved. It is true that the resources allocated for the housing construction industry are not sufficient, but from whom could be take in order to give more to the housing construction sector? From the health care sector? Or perhaps we should make cuts in social welfare spending? Any such choice can result in unpredictable consequences.

[Raszeja] Since we are already on the subject, about one-third of the speakers at the congress sought a resolution of the housing problem. It was even proposed that national bonds be issued to finance an expansion of the construction materials industry. Is this a way out?

[Siewierski] I do not know. Perhaps one way out would be a complete reorganization of all construction enterprises. This was done in Slupsk Voivodship, where all existing firms were merged into one large enterprise and the result is that now the waiting period for an apartment has been reduced to "only" 7 years instead of 15. However, to tell you the truth, I tend to be a pessimist in this matter, for I do not believe that we will be able to sort out the housing situation in a short time.

[Raszeja] To return to the question of union priorities, what is the most important issue for you now?

[Siewierski] First of all we must do all we can to prevent people's living standard and real incomes from declining any further. The question is very complex, since many difficult problems must be resolved before our goal can be reached. [paragraph continues]

The fundamental question is, of course, that of prices. Price increases must in no circumstances serve as a cover for bad work organization or wasteful management of resources. And this is where a lot depends on us. After all, we are at the lowest, grassroots level in every enterprise and it is also up to us how to price the outcome of our labor. As an employee of the thermal power industry I can, of course, enforce higher heating charges because that will give me a bigger check on paydays. The trouble is that my colleagues from the Kobra shoe factory will then want to increase the price of shoes to offset the higher rents they will have to pay because of increased heating charges. Shoe prices, in turn, affect me and my family. Therefore I, in turn, will... and so on, and so forth.

[Raszeja] Trade Unions are to be credited with introducing the 8-hour workday. But today you can observe a phenomenon consisting in the extension of working hours. During the Warsaw meeting delegates were heard to say that some people regard this practice as a remedy to cure all economic ills. Self-management work teams were often criticized for covering up bad work organization and lax discipline during the statutory 8-hour day. I think that this is a step backward for the unions. Do you agree?

[Siewierski] The trend is indeed worrying. Today many people spend 12-14 hours at their workplaces. But if you were to tell a man working in such a team to take it easy and go home, I am convinced that he would say something like this: "I will, gladly, but you must guarantee that I will get the same kind of money I am earning now." They work hard because they want to earn more, and no one can stop them from doing just that. The zloty is falling, but people still need their zlotys to live. Perhaps even more than ever before.

[Raszeja] Much attention was paid at the congress to labor competition and it was suggested that the unions should assume patronage over it. Are you not afraid that this may be interpreted as coercing people to do more work and, in effect, doing the administration's job?

[Siewierski] We are not at all eager for people to work according to the principle: We must do more at all costs. It is true that we try to promote good productivity results, but in the first place we care about quality and about people, those people who can work well and who want to work well. They must be noticed and shown proper appreciation. And it is not the question of medals or other token awards. The best people often disappear among the crowds of mediocrities and outright failures. We want to pick them out of such crowds and make sure that they are regarded very highly and respected according to their worth.

[Raszeja] Much has been said about integrating federations within the sector framework. One of the delegates to the second congress even said that this was the requirement of the present moment..

[Siewierski] Many speakers commenting on this issue adopted a somewhat simplified interpretation of this integration, taking it to mean the dissolution of small federations. We are emphatically against such a move, since it might encourage the return of the situation we had prior to 1980, when the interests of larger professional groups overshadowed those of smaller ones. The miners seem to have chosen the ideal solution, coming together as they did to form a union of their own. We must have a guarantee that we will be able to speak for ourselves in matters which concern us. The miners did it, and we are also ready to opt for a similar solution. In any case, so far no one has been able to give a satisfactory definition of the term "sector."

[Raszeja] The statute says that the OPZZ Council can make certain decisions without first consulting OPZZ member organizations. Are you not afraid that as trade unionists you could one day be surprised by decisions which you were in no position to influence?

[Siewierski] It is true that the delegates showed some inconsistency in stressing the autonomy of all unions on the one hand while granting the council such considerable powers on the other. However, in the first place the principle in question will apply only to certain matters in which consultation is not absolutely necessary, and, in the second place, representatives of all federations will sit on the council. It will be up to them to make sure that there are no decisions to take us by surprise.

It seems to me that the rule which prevents union activists from holding more than one union post is particularly appropriate. Previously, we often had the situation where the federation chairman was at the same time head of an enterprise organization. Sometimes this was done merely to keep another option open in case he proved a failure in one of the posts: The other stool would still be there to hold on to. All the same, running two separate organizations always proved detrimental to the interests of at least one of them. This provision is particularly relevant to deputy chairman of the OPZZ. They ought to concentrate on the issues concerning the whole movement, not just the sector they themselves hail from.

[Raszeja] Finally, you were one of 32 candidates for the post of OPZZ deputy chairman...

[Siewierski] Yes. I was obliged to run in the election. I did not succeed. But I must say that the choice of the seven winners was absolutely correct. They are really the best people for the posts. It would have been very difficult to make a better choice. And, believe me, a great deal depends on the people in this job.

[Raszeja] Thank you for talking to me.

YOUNG PEOPLE DISCUSS IDEOLOGICAL CRISIS

AU071821 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3-5 Apr 87 pp 1, 3, 4

[Zbigniew Gajewski report: "The SZTANDAR MLODYCH Discussion Club — Ideology"]

[Excerpts] The thesis of the decline of ideology in contemporary societies has made a frequent appearance in the past few decades and has been proclaimed by politicians and scientists. At times it has made an appearance in our country. Is this thesis correct? What does our reality look like vis-a-vis the ideological principles of socialism? Do young people need ideology? These were some of the questions posed by participants during yet another meeting of the SZTANDAR MLODYCH Discussion Club. Here is a report on some features of this discussion.

Janusz Kowalski: Ideology is made up of the ideas and views held about the world and life by a given class or social group. Is Polish society a society without ideology? Certainly not. What is more, we have here petty bourgeois ideological aggression and development. The petty bourgeoisie continues to blossom in attitudes and to impose on us a style of life and models of behavior. Even the workers class has succumbed to this ideology. "Possession" has been raised to the status of the supreme principle of life.

Krysztof Szamalek: Marxist ideology, which has been a driving force behind the great changes in the modern history of the world, seems to be less and less dynamic. This is a result of the processes of history and of the struggle between ideological systems. We all know that capitalism does not give up its positions voluntarily. That is why our ideology should be all the more courageous, should be forward looking, and make a significant impact on the awareness of the workers class. It should not trail behind. [passage omitted]

Andrzej Barcikowski: J. Kowalski said that petty bourgeois ideology continues to make a significant impact on our social awareness. This is only partially true. I am against such charges because they put a brake on our thinking and on making in-depth analyses. As for the fascination with consumption, I would not exaggerate its diabolic impact on our society, the living standards of which have greatly deteriorated in the past few years. In addition, our output of consumer goods is still unsettled.

As for the condition of Marxist ideology, it is not uniform in all phases of social development. This ideology plays the most significant role before and immediately after a political revolution. At other times, the fates of this ideology follow various paths. The condition of this ideology improves whenever socialist reality becomes hungry for reforms and is ripe for changes. At the same time, new elements of ideological awareness acquire definite shapes, and ideology becomes an important instrument of change. this is what is taking place now. The importance of ideology is obviously increasing, although we are still unaware of this on the surface of social life. Certain things are only in the process of ripening.

Grzegorz Nowacki: Every ideology acquires a concrete shape with the help of some operational program that implements ideology's basic values. Consistent research into social awareness shows that socialist ideology is universally accepted and that no alternative political solutions have been put forward in its stead. However, whereas ideological principles of socialism continue to be accepted, their practical realization continues to raise objections, as we know. That is why the present main ideological issue is to defend and implement the economic reform, only because it is able to confirm in practice the correctness of the principle that socialism creates new values of life.

Andrzej Wrebiak: As an economist I take the view that the first thing we must do is to answer questions connected with our economic problems. Seeing how our economic reform is faring, I conclude that its basic limitations stem primarily from the absence of answers to ideological questions. For example, how far we should socialize our plants if we want people to be interested in what they do and whether we should allow the operation of mixed enterprises run on the state and private capital in order, say, to encourage private persons to practice capital stock formation, which has been mainly the task of the state. [passage omitted]

Malgorzata Raczynska: During the first meeting of the Consultative Council attached to the State Council chairman, a member said that there was a chaos in our social awareness and that we are not sure what we really want to achieve in the most important areas of self-realization, that is, in the area of ideas, values, and views of reality. Perhaps we who are here know what ideology is and what it is now lacking, but our society, especially its young members, know little about ideology. Youngsters thinks that Marxism is the opposite of religion. Very few people regard Marxism as a way of looking at reality. There are no discussions and talks on this subject, but, despite appearances, our young people are not devoid of ideology and are not completely consumerist-minded. [passage omitted]

Grzegorz Nowacki: All the present ideological proposals made to young people have been basedon the thesis that the old should be demolished, the new created, and power and responsibility delegated to the young, who have always responded to these proposals.

Krzysztof Janik: What Grzegorz tells us is doubtful. The thesis that young generations are a source of new things has failed a number of times in our country and in other countries. [passage omitted]

Pavel Gieorgica: We all agree that it is difficult to devise attractive ideological proposals for young people. This crisis is caused by the fact that we want to use old and obsolete vehicles for these proposals. If we want to overcome this crisis we must allow tactics to win the upper hand over strategy. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

JOINT U.S. COOPERATION -- On 30 March, Andrzej Wojcik, minister of foreign trade, received John R. Davis, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Poland. They discussed preparations for the forthcoming meeting of a working group which in turn will discuss the subject-matter and organization of the Polish-American Mixed Commission session planned to take place before the end of the year. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar 87 p 2 AU]

ECOLOGICAL SOCIAL MOVEMENT -- The Ecological Social Movement [ekologiczny ruch spoleczny] -- that is the name of the platform for cooperation between organizations, associataions, clubs, and also citizens intending to take part in activity to protect the natural environment and cultural monuments, appointed today at the initiative of PRON. The movement is to be independent and self-governing, functioning under the patronage of PRON. Professor Jan Kostrzecki was chosen as chairman. The Ecological Social movement will, inter alia, supervise the adherance to the legal regulations in force in the area of environmental protection. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 87 LD]

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS -- A CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Vasiliy Kostetskiy has visited Poland to exchange experiences in ideological and educational work with young people. The delegation, which was received by Jerzy Swiderski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Youth Affairs, Physical Culture, and Tourism, studied the work of the Krakow PZPR Committee among young people and met with party and youth aktivs of various communities. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 87 p 2 AU]

FRG CULTURAL TALKS -- The Polish and FRG Foreign Ministries held talks in Bonn for 3 days on the subject of cultural and scientific cooperation. The talks assessed the cooperation in this sphere since the last such talks, held in Warsaw in 1985. Further progress in cultural cooperation was noted, the basis for which was provided by the 1976 cultural agreement. With a further development of this cooperation in mind, the two sides informed each other about planned undertakings. They agreed that both countries would organize culture weeks in accordance with to the principle of reciprocity. The next talks are due to be held in Warsaw next year. [Excerpts] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Mar 87 p 6 AU]

SWEDISH TRADE PROTOCOL -- The Polish-Swedish Mixed Commission has held its 15th session in Stockholm. The session was linked to talks on the conclusion of a trade protocol for 1987. During the intergovernmental talks a meeting was held at the Polish-Swedish Chamber of Commerce. The talks ended with the signing of a 15th mixed commission protocol and a trade protocol for 1987. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 87 p 6 AU]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD091047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) — The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Milanko Renovica, discussed draft theses for the seventh session of the LCY Central Committee on the current ideopolitical trends and tasks of the LC in the ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy. The session of the LCY Central Committee on these themes, which has been preceded by extensive preparations, will be held on 28 April.

Establishing the theses as a reminder for a discussion on some key questions of the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy, the Presidium primarily started from the obligation of the LC that in complex social circumstances it should more successfully realize its leading ideopolitical role, strengthen active ideological unity, and act as an organization of revolutionary action. In this sense the situation in society today is characterized by efforts of the majority of the LC membership and working people to overcome economic crisis and by delays in the development of socialist self-management, but there are still no necessary changes in economic activity; it is therefore necessary to strengthen social action in this aspect so that workers in associated labor assume responsibility for the development and business activity on the basis of the activity of economic laws, real economic categories, market principles and plan orientations.

All this obligates the LC to discuss unsolved ideological questions of the concrete realization of the strategy of socialist self-management and ideological trends and tendencies in the entirety of social relations and in the LC. In the concrete realization of the policy established at the 13th LC Congress the LC should establish a clear line for social action, discuss its own activity and mobilize working class and working people, all organized socialist forces and all creative forces of society with the task of overcoming the present economic crisis. Because of this, a discussion at an LCY Central Committee session should be a step forward in the further development and realization of the basic orientations of the 13th LCY Congress and in strengthening the active ideological unity of the LC and all socialist forces in the struggle for a comprehensive realization of the decisive role of working class in society and promoting the system of socialist self-management, to which the forthcoming constitutional changes would also contribute.

In the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session it was therefore pointed out that to remain at the level of its historical responsibility, the LC should fully clarify the current ideological questions of the development of socialist self-management and the development of production forces and socialist self-managing production relations, so that resistance and difficulties would be overcome more resolutely. The ideological unity of the LC would thereby be raised, so that it would organize all the forces at its disposal and in practice win over the implementation of the decisions of the 13th Congress. In this the most urgent tasks are to curb inflation and enliven production forces and all available social resources with the aim of raising productivity of work and efficiency of economic activity and increasing income. This is the only way to strengthen the material and social position of the working person and to widen the material basis of socialist self-management.

The trend of weakening the material basis of associated labor, which has lasted for several years, has not been halted after the 13th Congress either. This demands the necessary concrete measures and real changes. All this should contribute to the deepening and widening of socialist democracy and the necessary changes in the entire political system of socialist self-management, in the direction of a speedier liberalization of the working class from the remnants of the position of the wage laborer. Because of this, the key question of ideological struggle for the development of socialist self-management and socialist democracy is of who really performs the function of the owner of social assets for production and decides about the income — the solving of this question in practical terms in associated labor is to the benefit of workers organized on the principles of self-management. This is also the main direction of strengthening the position and role of the working class and associated labor as a whole, increasing production, association and income-based integration.

At the Presidium session it was stressed that a successful implementation of concrete tasks in accordance with the direction and decisions of the 13th LCY Congress represent the most important prerequisite for curbing all antisocialist and anti-self-management trends and beliefs. Only at work and in daily ideological and political action can the LC, convincingly and with valid arguments, confront ideopolitical trends and attempts to negate and threaten the strategic direction of our socialist revolution and the development of socialist self-management. All pressure that has recently been voiced more strongly and in a more organized manner from positions that question socialism and socialist self-management will be most successfully neutralized by the LC if it shows enough creative initiatives and action capability and consistency.

The Presidium stressed that complex problems of our social development present the LCY with the responsibility to act decisively and efficiently with unity of views and actions. In this direction it is necessary to strengthen democratic centralism in all the parts of the LC and at all levels of organizing, while unity should be developed through the democratic procedure of clearly defining goals and direct tasks. Active ideological unity must be continuously developed and affirmed in the realization of the strategic concept of developing socialist self-management, which in the present conditions demands primarily a concrete realization of the measures and tasks in the area of economic stabilization and changes in the economic and political system.

Within the struggle for a further development and realization of the strategy, ideology, and policy of the LCY, it is necessary to lead an organized ideological and political struggle against antisocialist concepts and forces. It is necessary to bear in mind that the concern of Communists, working people, and citizens is growing because of the increasingly aggressive, negating, retrograde, and even openly antisocialist trends and provocations. Among them the most serious and dangerous is the activity of the forces of nationalism, which in order to achieve their destructive and counterrevolutionary aims, ally themselves with other antisocialist and anticommunist forces, primarily with individuals and groups that act from dogmatic and bureaucratic positions and from positions of the bourgeois right.

Clear ideopolitical orientations for a further development of socialist self-management and the ways out of the crisis are established in the LCY program, Constitution, the long-term program of economic stabilization, as well as in the congress documents, it is pointed out in the materials of the LCY Central Committee session.

Also, it is stressed that the realization of these orientations and tasks demands the intensification of unified ideopolitical and social action in the widest front of the working class and people's masses, with a constant initiative and an offensive-like attitude in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and stabilization of the socioeconomic and political situation in the country, for the material and social development that will again ensure a gradual increase in the standard of living for working people and citizens and make it possible for our country to join successfuly the modern scientific and technological revolution.

As part of the preparations for the session, members of the LCY Central Committee have already received materials on the debate in all basic organizations and organs of the LCY, held on the bases on documents on the main characteristics of the ideopolitical situation in society and the LCY, and on the assault of the bourgeois right, which the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted last November, and on the talks in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at which views on the current ideological trends in society and in the LC have been presented.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also endorsed a report on the talks with Leonidhas Korkos, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

TANJUG VIEWS GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

LD100906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 9 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government has proposed, as announced today, further changes in the country's economic system. The measures are aimed at securing additional sources for strengthening the economy and the country's development by introducing new stimulative forms to generate further funds from domestic and foreign investors.

The proposed changes form a part of the supplementing of the Yugoslav economic system launched early this year, in keeping with the fundamental commitments set out in the country's long-term programme of economic stabilization and the proposed constitutional changes.

The proposed measures are aimed at contributing to the further re-structuring of the Yugoslav economy's social sector by introducing economically realistic categories, securing the functioning of market laws and motivating workers and enterprises to increase production and exports.

The goal of the proposed measures is also to effect speedier (?changes in) the structure of the Yugoslav economy, to achieve technical-technological progress and to make more efficient use of Yugoslavia's material, natural and personnel potential.

The measures are to encourage individuals to invest in production programmes and to facilitate foreign investments. Foreigners will in the future be allowed to carry out certain economic activities in the Yugoslav customs-free zones.

The government of Premier Branko Mikulic has envisaged measures to stimulate creative work and invention, but also to eliminate idleness and lack of work discipline and responsibility.

Some of the measures proposed will be (?enacted only) after the expected constitutional changes, others earlier — through special laws.

SEMINAR HELD ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE 8 APR

LD092355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANGJUG) -- In expert, cultural, scientific, sociohumanitarian, and other organizations our society has great cadre and creative potential which is still not achieving full prominence in dealing with the current problems of the country's social development, or with preparations for the country's defense. Therefore, a well-thought-out and unified action of sociopolitical factors, primarily of the socialist alliance, is needed, so that the membership of these organizations, numbering in the millions, would actively participate in the tasks of all people's defense and social self-protection in peace, emergency situations and war. These two stands were pointed out in all the speeches at a 2-day Yugoslav seminary, social organizations and citizens' associations in the system of all people's defense and social self-protection, which ended today.

A great deal of data on the degree of preparation, problems, and specific characteristics of work and tasks of these forms of organizing the population were presented in reports by around 40 representatives of appropriate federal, republican, and provincial organs and organizations, social organizations and citizens' associations, during the 2 days of the seminary. It was established that all the groups involved in organizing have fulfilled their legal duty -- they have their plans of action in the area of defense and self-protection -- but there is not enough information on whether these plans are being fulfilled. This important tasks is made even more difficult by the fact that assessments on their number and the size of membership vary. According to some views presented at the seminar, there are between 400 and 13,000 of these organizations, while their numbers are somewhere between 11 million and 19 million. Regarding these numbers, it should of course be remembered that some are members of several associations.

On several occasions, the participants of the seminary stressed the educational role of social organizations and associations of citizens, bearing in mind that young people are the most numerous among their membership.

President of the Coordination Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SAWPY Federal Conference Milan Daljevic, in his speech stressed that the primary task of these organizations is to educate young people in "the spirit of Yugoslav patriotism, as Tito had established it, faithfulness to socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and the equality of our nations and nationalities." He said that some young people today know very little about our national liberation war and revolution, the creation and development of our Army, traitors in the national liberation war. In particular he stressed that young people should be better acquainted with the work enthusiasm and freedom-loving spirit from the time of reconstruction, Tito's and our historical 'No' from 1948, the first steps and the victory of self-management. This, of course, Daljevic stressed, should be done without an apology and uncritical assessments of events in the past and present times.

Pointing out a possibility of criticizing such an approach to the education of young people — that is, that it leads to the militarization of society — Daljevic stressed that developing patriotism toward one's own country and expertly training for all people's defense, does not mean developing hatred toward other nations and countries. "The fact that Yugoslavia is a nonaligned country and that it wants cooperation and good relations with all countries on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality and noninterference in internal affairs of others, should be borne in mind. Precisely because we respect freedom and independence of others, because we fight for peace, we at the same time highly value and love our own freedom and independence which we ourselves had won and paid for with 1.7 million victims."

Speeches made at this seminar will be published in a special collection.

LAZAROSKI COMPLAINS ABOUT 'SLOW' FEDERAL HELP

AU091804 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Here is a report from Skopje: Macedonia's request for financial support from the federation is slow in being realized, although it is of vital importance for the republic, Jakov Lazaroski said at an expanded session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia. Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the work of the meeting. He is on a 2-day visit to Macedonia. Boris Djordjiovski reports:

According to the assessment of Lazaroski, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of Macedonia, the flows of social reproduction have been seriously hampered and the economy is not capable of solving the difficulties in which it finds itself. As an illustration of the complex economic situation, Lazaroski cited the fact that last year alone losses exceeded 40 billion dinars and loan interest amounted to 270 billion dinars, which is four times as much as the accumulation realized.

Lazaroski stressed that several limiting factors exist in mastering the development problems in Macedonia. The biggest obstacle to stabilization is the unfavorable economic structure, and the policy of an accelerated development of the economically underdeveloped regions of the country is also not being implemented consistently. In this connection he remarked that payments from the federal fund are late. What is more, it happens that associated labor in developed republics and Vojvodina makes the pooling of resources conditional on deliveries of its own equipment, and on installing and maintaining it, and on taking over all the sales on the domestic and foreign markets.

Sometimes guarantees and even super-guarantees for the repayment of funds are demanded of commercial banks, and one can also notice an endeavor to channel money into the raw materials complex. Under such conditions, final production capacities are very difficult to construct and develop, and this makes Macedonia's unfavorable economic structure even worse.

For 5 years, Lazaroski pointed out, we have been presenting arguments and pointing out the very difficult position of Macedonia, but the request for financial support by the federation is slow in being realized. This is probably the consequence of one-sided views in some communities in the country that what is involved is a socialization of losses, a cover-up for idleness and carelessness, and an expensive price to be paid for failed investment.

Such views are completely unacceptable for the LC of Macedonia, Lazaroski stressed.

Lazaroski also spoke about the difficulties that burden relations with Bulgaria, Greece and Albania. He pointed out that we never made cooperation with the neighbors conditional on the question of national minorities, although attempts have been made by our neighbors to freeze this question completely. In this connection he warned that the existence of Macedonian nation can never be a subject of discussion and bargaining.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, DEFENSE

AU061821 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Let us inform you now about the Serbian Presidency session. The list of problems and difficulties that burden the position of agriculture in the republic excluding the provinces is long: the organization of agriculture is not such that it could overcome difficulties in the production of food, there is no real cooperation between the private and social sector, the food-processing industry is not using machines to a greater extent, and there are no raw materials. [passage omitted]

The Presidency also discussed certain matters regarding the national defense such as the realization of the system of commodity reserves in the republic, the state of preparations to take over military duties and mobilization, the plan of all people's defense exercises in 1987, and the engagement of human factor in conducting all-people's defense war. The Presidency also passed several decisions carrying legal force. In presenting all this the Presidency particularly stressed that the planning and realization of activities in the field of all-people's defense must be in accordance with the present economic capabilities.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS IN ALBANIAN BEING REVISED

LD081224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Skopje, 8 Apr (TANJUG) — The Prosvetno Delo specialized textbooks publishing house is currently revising and checking textbooks to be published in Albanian in order to avoid any possible mistake or omission in primary school textbooks. A total of 35 textbooks about to be published or translated will be revised. These include the music teaching textbook for 13- and 14-year olds banned for serious oversights which will soon be translated and then submitted to the authors and reviewers for coordination.

In order to achieve greater efficiency the revision of the textbooks has been entrusted to outside contributors: Dr Sejfedin Sulejmani, Remiz Nesimi and Urim Starova. At the next stage the textbooks will be checked by the editor responsible for publications in Albanian. The last revision before the textbooks are published will be carried out by the Prosvetno Delo language editors and proofreaders. The textbooks will be on sale at the beginning of August.

The textbooks revision and checking is carried out in accordance with public insistence and decisions by the relevant republican organs and sociopolitical organizations and is designed to fight attempts at indoctrinating school children of Albanian nationality from positions of greater Albanian nationalism.

CROAT JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

LD071429 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Summary] Zagreb, 7 Apr (TANJUG) — The Association of Croat Journalists met today at its 26th annual assembly to discuss the future tasks of 1,200 journalists in Croatia and to elect its new leadership. In an introductory report the outgoing president of the association, Franjo Kiseljak, said that the public information media should be accessible to all, including even opposing, views except for those that tend to undermine the socialist system, the achievements of the revolutionary struggle and the country's postwar development.

At today's meeting the association elected its new president: Drago Flego, editor of Zagreb television current affairs programs.

LCY'S SETINC VIEWS 'REGIONALIZATION' OF MEDIA

LD100846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Pristina, 9 Apr (TANJUG) — What most concerns me is the fact that we have arrived at a kind of regionalization of the public information media — there is an isolation within, as we say, one's own district, where everyone is very uncritical of his own environment, where there is even an attitude of subservience to one's own environment, forums and power holders, and everyone is very critical of other environments. This was said by Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview to Pristina television, which is to be shown this evening. This fragmentation and regionalization, Setinc continued, has as its consequence the creation of a psychosis of division in our society. This does nothing to assist the process of integration in society, the need for us to promote a uniform Yugoslav market, to create at the Yugoslav level integrated centers and unified systems on the basis, naturally, of economic standards. In my view this is the greatest danger, and it is already a fact. I believe that this regionalization has taken hold everywhere to some extent, and we must overcome this.

You say that there is "seventh power" behavior. I would say that some journalists behave as though they themselves are a seventh power, and more than a seventh. I believe that there exists a kind of arbitration process, the view among a section of journalists, naturally not all of them, that they are some kind of arbitrators, the only people called on to assess phenomena in society. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question on the treatment of the Kosovo problem in the public press, Setinc said that the public information media in certain parts of the country lack a uniform attitude in their reporting from Kosovo and about Kosovo, particularly in the implementation of the political platform.

There is a lack of positive examples, so that the Kosovo reality is depicted too one-sidedly and tendentiously; this creates an unfavorable impression of the action being carried out by the LC. It also creates an impression of lack of unity among Communists in Serbia and in Kosovo, that their activity is fruitless, and so on. [passage omitted]

ISTRIAN MINERS STRIKE FOR INCREASED SALARY

LD092200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Labin, 9 Apr (TANJUG) — Dissatisfied with their wages, the second-shift miners working at the Tupljak pit of the Rasa coal mines in Istria refuesed to go to work yesterday afternoon and by the evening they had been joined by some 40 third-shift miners. None of the miners at this coal mine — there are about 600 employees — are working today, and they gathered this morning to express their dissatisfaction with personal incomes, which, though the highest in the Labin municipality, are still considerably lower than those in the mines of Slovenia. They are demanding a 100 percent increase from the beginning of the year, and then a further 50 percent increase. The average personal incomes in the Rasa coal mines in Istria last year were 121,550 dinars.

LEADERS SEND GREETING TO HUNGARY ON NATIONAL DAY

Mikulic Sends Message

AU081146 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic, Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, has sent a telegram with cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for the progress of the friendly Hungarian people to Gyorgy Lazar, premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Renovica Greets Kadar

AU081145 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram with cordial congratulations to MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar. Among other things, the telegram expresses satisfaction with the successful cooperation and relations that exist between the LCY and the MSZMP, as well as our two neighboring socialist countries.

Hasani Congratulates Losonczi

AU081130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Hungarian People's Republic, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the further prosperity of the friendly people of this neghboring country.

MUKULIC RECEIVES FRG COMPANY PRESIDENT

LD091258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 08 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 8 (TANJUG) — The West German concern "Salamander" is ready to start co-production in Yugoslavia of top-quality footwear for the Yugoslav and foreign markets, "Salamander" President Joseph Dasert said today in Belgrade in a talk with Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic.

As set out today, the recent Bonn talks between Mikulic and Federal Republic of Germany Chancellor Helmut Kohl, especially their agreement on an early resumption of bilateral negotiations on an accord on protecting investments from non-commercial risks, represent a contribution to the two countries' economic cooperation.

"Salamander" has a ten-year-long successful cooperation with the Yugoslav leather and footwear manufacturers "Centrotekstil" and Industrija Obuce Beograd, both of Belgrade. The Yugoslav producers delivered 55 million marks worth of goods to "Salamander" last year. Over 15 per cent of the total trade in leather and footwear between the two countries is conducted through "Salamander".

HASANI, OMANI MINISTER DISCUSS MIDEAST PROBLEMS

LD071643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Yusuf al-Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister for foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia.

With satisfaction the two sides established that meetings held so far between Minister 'Abdallah and his host, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, were very comprehensive and stimulating for opening up opportunities for the further promotion of relations and development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Sultanate of Oman. In this connection it was assessed that this first visit of the Omani foreign affairs minister will be of interest for the concrete forms of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, in particular in the economic area and on a long-term basis. Minister 'Abdallah extended friendly greetings from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to the SFRY Presidency.

Expressing thanks for these greetings President Hasani pointed out the need for and importance of contacts at the high and top political levels. Mention was also made of the development of the international situation, and within this context, of the role of Nonaligned Movement. In this connection President Hasani said that the most recent developments in the world had also confirmed that nonaligned countries at the summit in Harare had realistically assessed all the key problems of international relations and had adopted equally realistic stands for dealing with them.

The two sides also discussed the situation in the Near and Middle East and the efforts of nonaligned and other countries for a peaceful solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict, as well as the Near East crisis. The talks were also attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Muhammad ibn Tahir 'Abayd, Omani ambassador to Belgrade.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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